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Operators-Miners Agree; French Continue Sabotage; Grove Obtained Permits

The World's Day—March 24, 1943

National: Production of Soft Coal Assured

Soft coal production will continue in mines of the northern Appalachian area for 30 days after the present contract expires on March 31, during negotiation of a new contract to apply retroactively, the operators and United Mine Workers have agreed. [Page 8.]

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Great Britain, accompanied by Field Marshal Sir John Dill, Chief of the British Joint Staff Mission in the United States, and Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army Chief of Staff, inspected Maxwell Field's air training center at Montgomery, Ala.

Wendell L. Willkie has declined to arbitrate a labor dispute between Consumers Power Company, a Detroit subsidiary of Commonwealth & Southern which he formerly headed, and the Utilities Workers Organizing Committee, C. I. O. He said he knew hundreds of the parties personally, and it would be "inappropriate" for him to act as arbitrator.

In Europe: French Continue Acts of Sabotage

Sabotage continues in France, a dispatch from Lyons to the Geneva Tribune telling of a powerful delayed bomb that blew up a number of buildings used by the Germans as a shipping depot for war material.

All Jews in Rumania between 18 and 50 will be drafted for public works projects, especially those of military interest, according to the Berlin Radio.

Allied nationals of military age in Britain who have not joined their own forces within two months will be liable to induction into the British forces unless exempted by their Governments. This order does not apply to United States citizens, the Ministry of Labor said.

Prime Minister Churchill entertained Archbishop Francis J. Spellman at luncheon at 10 Downing Street. The Roman Catholic Archbishop will leave for Eire next week, where he will be received by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera.

Escaping from France, Albert Guigui, Secretary of the French Trade Union Congress, which was outlawed by the Vichy Government, has arrived in London to join the forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

A Turkish military mission has left for Algiers to make a tour of inspection of the Tunisian front, according to the Columbia Broadcasting System which quotes the British Radio.

Boston: Electrical Permits Issued to Grove

Certain permits for installation of electrical wiring were issued to the Cocoanut Grove night club, Bernard Whelan, Superintendent of the Boston Fire Department's Wire Division, testified in Superior Court today.

Governor Saltonstall voices "added confidence" in J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, as he asked Mr. Farley to join forces with other State agencies in a drive to gain manpower for Massachusetts farms. [Page 5.]

Establishment of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Fellowships in six colleges and universities to train women as engineering aides announced by the United Aircraft Corporation. [Page 2.]

Survey by 30 public health and medical authorities produces "no evidence whatsoever" that the health of the people in New England has suffered as the result of oil rationing, Joel Dean, OPA Director of Fuel Rationing in Washington, announced.

Sixteen flour milling corporations, 11 of their executives, and their National Trade Association were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Chicago on charges of conspiracy to fix prices of packaged family flour sold throughout the United States.

Washington: Salary Limit Faces Nullification

The $25,000 salary limitation order of President Roosevelt faced nullification as the Senate voted 74 to 3 to rescind the order. The House had acted earlier in a different form.

Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley has been assigned to a mission for President Roosevelt in the Near and Middle East, after resigning as Minister to New Zealand.

The Justice Department War Frauds Unit has begun to look into the story of defective steel plates turned out by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation plant at Irvin, Pa.

The C. I. O. and A. F. of L. are working together closely to promote collaboration with Latin-American labor groups, despite their other differences, declared Philip Murray, C. I. O. President.

Herbert H. Lehman, Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, has appointed Dr. James A. Crabtree of the United States Public Health Service as his chief medical officer. Three Public Health Service medical officers are also being sent to North Africa.

Desertions of foreign seamen in United States ports are made punishable by deportation in a bill passed by the House and sent to the Senate. In the last 18 months, 10,000 seamen who signed for round trips from foreign ports jumped ship here, Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York told the House.

Soldiers in college under the Army's specialized training program will be organized under a cadet system with cadet officers chosen from the ranks, the War Department announced.

A subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine Committee has undertaken a broad investigation of ship charter rates, following testimony that 81 privately-owned vessels received $31,264,880 out of Lend-Lease funds for 90 voyages to the Red Sea in 1941, of which $26,874.176 represented profits.

President Roosevelt signed legislation extending for one year until July 1, 1944, the authority for insuring mortages on war housing projects and increasing the fund authorized for this purpose from $800,000,000 to $1,200,000,000.

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, agreed to reopen negotiations to halt jurisdictional labor disputes

Americas: Mexican Seismograph to Trace Tremors

Mexican earth tremors are to be traced and recorded in a new seismograph obtained by the State Government of Puebla, similar to the one installed in Harvard's Seismological Station near Cambridge, Mass.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 4.

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Weather Predictions

Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.; ends Thursday at 6:10 a. m.

Dimout begins Thursday at 7:31 p. m.; ends Friday at 6:08 a. m.

U. S. Probes Put Curb On War Profits

Disclosure of bad steel and huge ship hire paid with Lend-Lease cash are only the beginning.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Congressional committees investigating the conduct of America's war effort are beginning to strike pay dirt. They are turning up significant evidence and exerting a positive influence upon the efficiency and restraint upon the profits of war production.

The Senate Committee headed by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri and the House Merchant Marine Subcommittee have made disclosures which are causing war plant executives to think twice before attempting to pass off shoddy equipment, and shipowners to have a new distaste for exorbitant war profits.

Following testimony yesterday which disclosed that specifications on steel plates for war orders were deliberately faked at the Irvin plant of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Senator Truman today submitted records of the falsification to the Department of Justice for possible criminal action.

Meanwhile, testimony before the House Merchant Marine Subcommittee that shipowners made millions of dollars, all paid from Lend-Lease funds, in chartering vessels to the British Ministry of War Transport for urgent hauls to Red Sea ports in 1941, caused Representative Edward J. Hart (D) of New Jersey to open an investigation into the whole field of charter rates paid by the Maritime Commission.

Guilty to "Walk Plank"

The Truman Committee's disclosure of faked steel specifications on plates delivered to the Navy, War Shipping Administration, and Lend-Lease customers was admitted to be substantially true by Benjamin F. Fairless, President of United States Steel Corporation, parent of Carnegie-Illinois, who promised that all individuals involved, "whether they are underlings, intermediate or top officials," will be made to "walk the plank."

Throughout the day-long hearings committee counsel sought unsuccessfully to link high corporation officials to the specification fakery, but could reach no nearer the top than William F. McGarrity, chief metallurgist, who took full responsibility for the falsifications, blaming it on his own and fellow-workers' zeal to attain peak production in a new plate mill.

Neither Mr. Fairless' assertion that the Irvin plant suffered mainly from poor management, nor Mr. Perry's statement that the corporation had been interested only in producing greater quantities of vitally needed steel, was sufficient to persuade the committee that the deliveries of sub-standard steel might not have resulted in ships with defective plates carrying food and soldiers to the fighting fronts.

Cites Kaiser Ship Collapse

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine challenged Mr. Perry's contention that the recent break-up of the Kaiser vessel Schenectady on the West Coast was not due to steel failure by reading a section of the American Bureau of Shipping's report which summarized causes of the mishap as "internal stress, defective welding, ballast conditions . . . (and) steel of substandard quality."

The committee later wrung from Mr. Perry a change of viewpoint when he said the question of steel might have been "a minor factor" in the mishap. This came after

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

OPA Establishes Meat Point Values; Surplus Foods Promised East Coast; Germans Plug Break in Mareth Line

Russians repulse Nazi attempts to hold east bank of Donets—Wavell drive fails.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Fighting in Southern Tunisia is very confused and is growing in intensity, but it seems definitely established that Marshal Rommel temporarily has improved his precarious position.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons in a special announcement that German counterattacks had regained the greater part of the bridgehead driven through the Mareth Line by General Montgomery's Eighth Army.

It would seem, therefore, that the main Axis defense positions are substantially where they were before the Eighth Army struck. However, as Mr. Churchill made clear, the restoration can hardly do more than delay the inevitable defeat of the Rommel forces. The Axis general's counterattack was born of desperation, and it does not appear to have been made against General Montgomery's main detachments, but against a mobile task force which had punched a 13-mile hole through the Mareth Line in as furious an assault as the fighting in Africa has yet seen.

This task force struck through a stiffly defended and strongly fortified depression known as the Wadi Zigzaou, in which it doubtless had to expend a good share of its hitting power, and then it had to move northward through a narrow coastal area. Its flank was thus exposed to a possible counterthrust by the main Axis forces in the center of the Mareth Line, and presumably it was from there that the enemy attacked.

Even so, General Montgomery's men do not appear to have been ousted entirely from the Mareth fortifications. Allied headquarters in North Africa indicate they are resisting in the area of Mareth Village, which would put them seven miles beyond the point at which their drive was launched. Apparently the farthest point of the British penetration was 13 miles beyond the starting point.

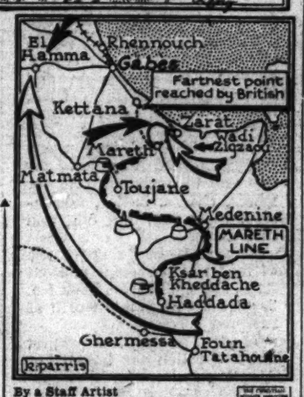
The Axis also is counterattacking elsewhere in the many-cornered Tunisian battlefront. Tanks and infantrymen have been brought into action against the British force that made a wide sweep around the left end of the Mareth Line to a point just below the important German air base at El Hamma. They also have been brought to bear against General Patton's Americans east of El Guetar, about 35 miles from the Gulf of Gabès coast. But

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

By a Staff Artist

Battle of Tunisia

White arrows represent Allied forces which are seeking to enclose Marshal Rommel's Axis forces in an iron vise. Black arrows indicate where German counterattacks are being made.



By a Staff Artist

The Mareth Line

White arrow on coast shows how British Eighth Army struck through the Wadi Zigzaou and then punched a 13-mile hole in the Mareth Line before a German counterattack, represented by black arrow, forced it to fall back approximately seven miles. Progress made by the British advance guard in a 100-mile sweep around the lower end of the Mareth Line is represented by the long white arrow. The black arrow facing this white arrow shows approximate point of Axis counterattacks.

Rommel Plan Centers Upon Delay Dunkirk

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General of the British Field Forces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24—What do we discern in the strategic layout in Tunisia? There is little use in discussing tactics while the battle rages with its present intensity. We see General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel re-established in his Mareth defenses after having repaired the breach made yesterday, but still assaulted in the front and on the flank by the full strength of the British Eighth Army, threatened in the rear by American mobile units and big guns from the Tunisian hills, and blasted continuously from above by operations of the Allied air forces working now under single guidance.

Only in the extreme north do the Germans appear to have retained over-all initiative.

What can we deduce from these happenings? Marshal Rommel's position in the south is liable hourly to get more precarious in spite of his counterattack, and surely he must have known all along that this would be so. What, therefore, is he likely to have done?

Covering Positions Prepared

I suggest that under cover of his attacks against the First and Eighth Armies the forts of Gabès and Sfax have been cleared of all troops and stores which could be evacuated before the advance of the Eighth Army more closely threatened them.

Marshal Rommel will certainly have prepared another defensive position in the Gabès defile which he will use as a covering position through which his forward troops from the Mareth defenses can pass.

I expect that the position will be held in strength while the bulk of the Rommel forces goes right back to Tunis to join up with Gen. Jurgin von Arnim, with the object of holding a further line covering Tunis and Bizerte. That line will be tenable until the Allies can advance from forward landing grounds and dispute with Axis fighters the supremacy of the air above these two great ports.

Under Aerial Cover

Before that stage is reached the evacuation of both Tunis and Bizerte will have begun under an aerial cover from Sicily. But unluckily for the Axis, the distance across the water is considerably greater than from Dunkirk to fighter airdromes in England.

A German evacuation would be more difficult because the other side will have the advantage on and below the sea, and after capture of the inner ring of airfields now in use by the Axis the Allies will have fighter support in the air above.

In making a military appreciation it is always wise to take the worst situation for your own side. In Tunisia the worst situation would be if Marshal Rommel continued to fight delaying actions effectively. I have indicated above that this would be gaining time that Hitler needs.

What I hope to see is Marshal Rommel being so hammered in the Mareth defenses that only a fragment of his forces can escape through the Gabès gap to join General von Arnim in the north.

Then I hope for that dry weather which is due, and during which the Allies can the better construct

Continued on Page 18, Column 2

Murray: Peg Farm Prices And Executives' Salaries

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Declaring that labor's wages have been stabilized under the Government's anti-inflation formula, Philip Murray, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, demanded today in testimony before the Senate Truman Committee that executives' salaries also be stabilized, that farm prices be stabilized, and that a co-ordinated program be adopted for the effective utilization of all national resources. For this purpose, Mr. Murray urged enactment of the Tolan-Pepper-Kilgore war-mobilization bill and said he was unalterably opposed to the Austin-Wadsworth labor-draft bill.

American Federation of Labor spokesman followed Mr. Murray and attacked the alleged C. I. O. "raids" of shipyard workers in the Kaiser yards, and also the National Labor Relations Board as "abetting" such raids.

Other developments on the home front labor - manpower - inflation salient came here today.

Wendell Lund, Chief of the War Production Board's Labor Production Division, declared today that absenteeism could be rendered negligible within three months in many plants if labor and management tackled the problem together. A labor-management production committee at a Knoxville, Tenn., war plant cut absenteeism from 4.5 to .25 per cent in a short time.

A Government survey, meanwhile, prepared by the Commerce Department, showed Americans spent $81,900,000,000 in 1942, as compared with a previous $74,600,000,000 record in 1941, and predicted a still bigger spending spree in 1943 if remedies are not taken. The survey described the 10 per cent spending increase of 1942 as "an attempt to maintain their level of living," but added that consumers "succeeded only in pushing up prices for the same or a somewhat smaller quantity of goods."

On the manpower front, Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that the United States has a "vast untapped labor supply," eager for work, in Negroes, sharecroppers, and Spanish-speaking Americans. He opposed the Austin-Wadsworth bill until these other reservoirs had been drained.

Mr. Murray's was the most ambitious testimony of the day, re-

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Hull and Eden Scan Plight Of Refugees

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary now visiting the United States, have discussed the plight of the oppressed people of Europe "as a matter of great urgency," Lord Cranborne told the House of Lords yesterday in urging that further discussions of this problem be held soon.

Referring to a proposal in the House of Lords earlier by the Archbishop of Canterbury that the Government "open our doors" to Jews, Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for Colonies, said:

"The capacity of Britain and the British territories to maintain vast numbers of refugees depends mainly. . . . on shipipng and food."

The United States and British Governments already have taken steps to settle a number of refugees from Eastern Europe in Palestine, Lord Cranborne said, and discussions are under way for evacuation of other oppressed peoples from Western Europe.

He said that the two Governments hoped to take further steps after the forthcoming conversations and predicted decisions taken by the United States and Britain would undoubtedly receive the cooperation of other United Nations.

The Archbishop suggested that bloc visas be granted the Jews through the Consuls in Spain, Portugal and perhaps Turkey, so that "all who can may come."

Archbishop's Plea

LONDON, March 24 (ONA) — Cheers were heard in the House of Lords when the Archbishop of Canterbury urged that action in behalf of European Jews be speeded up, particularly the transfer of 4,000 children from Bulgaria to Palestine. He advocated that immigration regulations be relaxed to permit entry into Britain to all able to come, especially the parents of soldiers serving with the United Nations.

As a result of an all-party conference called by the House of Commons, a message was sent to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in Washington, stressing the "extreme urgency" of the situation.

Each person is allowed 16 points weekly with popular cuts of meat, butter, and cheese rated at 8 points a pound—Protest over Government "hoarding" of surplus foods brings promise of action.

Point values for meat, butter, cheese, and other foodstuffs that go under rationing control next Monday were announced today by the Office of Price Administration. Under the program each person is allowed 16 points to spend a week, with most cuts of steak taking eight points a pound, hamburger five points, butter eight points, lard five points. Cheeses are worth eight points a pound.

The ration table, published with other food stories on the First Page of the Second Section, appeared at a moment when the nation was taking stock of its food supplies and production possibilities in a deepening world food crisis.

Disclosure that more than 6,000,000 pounds of "surplus" foods are stored by the Federal Government in Massachusetts' warehouses, brought forth a protest by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

Inquiries into similar "official hoarding" sprang up across the nation.

The Food Distribution Administration of the Department of Agriculture announced today, in response to widespread protests, that the "surplus" stocks would be liquidated as rapidly as possible.

In Britain, Prime Minister Churchill's emphasis on agriculture as a postwar problem is starting new trends in the recognition that a landmark has been reached for British food production. [Page 9.]

The second article in a series on "Food for Freedom" appears on the First Page, Second Section.

Massachusetts Gets Quick Action For Food Distribution

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24 — Spurred by demands from Massachusetts consumers, the Government today decided to release large stocks of canned beans, tomatoes, grapefruit, and other rationed goods it has had set aside as "surpluses" for feeding the needy.

Liquidation of a part of the Government's food holdings was begun after the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers charged that the Food Administration was holding back more than 6,000,000 pounds of surplus foods stored in 25 warehouses in Massachusetts where civilians are having a hard time to buy food.

The Food Distribution Administration's figures did not tally with those given out by the Massachusetts civic group, but the protests of the Federation at least had a startling effect in Washington where members of the Civilian Requirements Branch of the Food Distribution Administration immediately went into session and decided to turn back at least part of their stock into regular civilian channels.

According to the Food Distribution Administration's books, the Government had stored in Massachusetts on March 1, a total of 2,593,074 pounds of surplus food, including 3,682,000 cans.

This food, it is estimated, would be worth about 17,449,146 ration points to civilians.

Stocks of food are held by the Government in every State in the Union at the present time, but Massachusetts probably has more than any other State, because more than a year ago large amounts of nonperishable food was sent to the State for storage as a precautionary measure against possible coastal bombing.

Most of the food which the Food Distribution Administration will now release to the public was bought up two years ago or when there were food surpluses in the United States.

In an explanation of the Massachusetts cache, Gov. Leverett

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Family Permitted By Rationing Rules To Pool Coupons

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Disclosure today of coupon values of meat showed that Americans will be allowed, starting Monday, to buy a maximum of 2 pounds of popular type steak or 3 1-5 pounds of hamburger a person a week under rationing.

Actually, most persons will buy less because they will want to use some of the same coupons for butter, lard, cheese, or canned fish. They will have 16 points to spend a week at an average coupon cost of eight points a pound for the whole group of foods.

A typical budget probably will be, a person, two pounds of meat plus perhaps a quarter pound of butter and a quarter pound of cheese. A whole pound of butter calls for eight points.

The Office of Price Administration said the "rations are relatively more liberal than the rations for processed foods," but the impact will vary sharply in each family. Families that have liked and been able to afford to eat a lot of meat may find their rations only a fraction of their customary purchases, but in some of the poorest classes, the ration may exceed what families can afford.

Compared with such things as gasoline and shoe rationing, the new program will affect the lives of Americans more than any other type of rationing undertaken so far. By Monday, about the only important unrationed foods in grocery stores will be milk, bread, cereals, preserves, and fresh fruits and vegetables.

On the brighter side, the plan is designed to even up meat supplies —at least after it has been in operation a couple of weeks—and will help those localities which have had the most acute meat shortages.

The Government said the new rationing is necessary to divide a curtailed civilian supply because of heavy diversion of these foods to the armed services and Lend-Lease. Some packers and stock men have blamed the shortage on Government interference with normal producing and marketing procedures.

Restaurants and other public eating places continue without cus-

Continued on Page 13, Column 4

Release of U. S. Stored Food Throughout Nation Demanded

Decision of the Federal Government to release and turn back into civilian channels the more than 6,000,000 pounds of "surplus" foods stored in Massachusetts warehouses, while gratifying to Bay State consumers, is "unfair discrimination" if it applies only to this State, declared Norman MacDonald, Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers, this afternoon.

"What we want is a release of surplus commodities in warehouses throughout the nation," he said. "What we have in Massachusetts is only a small part of the total. If the Government releases it only so far as this State is concerned, it is unfair discrimination."

Earlier in the day, the Taxpayers Associations had sent a telegram jointly to U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and to Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, asking for immediate release of the huge Federally owned stocks of food now stored in the Bay State, "either to military services or to regular channels of trade, so that civilian supplies may be increased."

Following yesterday's disclosure of the "Government-hoarded" food stocks, Mr. MacDonald had wired:

"Surely you will recognize that it is unconscionable that American householders should be unable to buy necessary foods from local merchants while a Federal agency hoards vast quantities on shockingly false grounds that it is 'surplus.'"

Meantime, a legislative controversy seemed impending following the assertion by the Taxpayers Associations that 6,616,836 pounds of surplus foods for welfare purposes were stored in the State as of March 1, while thousands of families are unable to find enough food in their local grocery stores.

The Legislative Ways and Means Committee had asked for an appropriation of $285,000 a year for two years to pay warehouse and admin-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Prosecution Claims Wiring At Grove Without Permit

Bernard Whelan, superintendent of the wire division of the Boston Fire Department, as a witness in the Cocoanut Grove case, today testified in Superior Court that two permits were issued for wiring in the Melody Lounge in 1936, as Assistant Attorney General Joseph K. Collins began offering evidence which he said would show that other wiring installations were made without permits.

Mr. Whelan brought to court all records of his division pertaining to the Lounge since the Grove was opened in 1927, asserting that 21 permits comprised the total granted for all Grove installations since it was started. He also exhibited burned and damaged wiring, some of which was camouflaged to look like a cocoanut husk, which he said he removed from the Lounge the night of the fire. He said he found no evidence of a short circuit.

Earlier, several workmen testified regarding alterations in the Lounge which Mr. Collins contended were made without permit. John H. Glover, of the City Building Department, testified that his department had no records of alteration permits between 1928 and last August.

Maurice Miller testified that he had done plumbing and heating work in Melody Lounge area in 1940, but said that his recollection today might not be as good as it was when he was interviewed at State Police headquarters last Dec. 14.

John Orlando testified to doing carpenter work in September, 1936, at which time the layout of partitions and stairways was different than shown on architects' plans of the Grove.

Mr. Glover, who has been chief clerk of the Building Department for four years and an employee for 31 years, identified plans and approved applications dated last September for alterations affecting the four parcels of property on which the Grove was built.

Under questioning of Assistant Attorney General Mr. Collins, Mr. Glover disclosed that the owner of two parcels was listed as A. H. Eichorn, with the owner of the other two listed as Jennie Welansky, sister of two of the three defendants in the manslaughter trial.

The signature of Barnett Welansky, one of the defendants, appeared as the authorized signature for the owner in each of the four applications, according to the documents admitted as evidence against Barnett Welansky only.

The contractor for each application was Samuel Rudnick, who was indicted along with the three defendants last Dec. 31, but who is to be tried later on lesser charges.

The carpenter who testified today said he was hired by Mr. Rudnick.

Judge Joseph L. Hurley allowed Mr. Collins to question Mr. Miller for the purpose of bringing out possible contradiction in testimony. On the motion of Herbert F. Callahan, attorney for Barnett Welansky, Judge Hurley instructed the jury that Mr. Miller's testimony was to be considered only in regard to "credibility of the witness and not as affirmative evidence against the defendant."

Mr. Miller admitted having been asked at police headquarters last December whether he noticed that a wall in the basement had been removed to double the size of the lounge. He admitted that he "might have answered yes."

Judge Hurley earlier instructed the jury that Mr. Glover's testimony should not be regarded as affirmative evidence that no application for alterations between 1936 and 1942 had actually been made, even though Mr. Glover said he had not found any record of the application.

Harry and Samuel Glazier testified they worked as carpenters in 1940 to install a larger bar. They said they were employed by Mr. Rudnick and also received directions from Rueben Bodenhorn, a decorator, who also was indicted. They said they received their pay from Mrs. Rose Ponzi "in the Cocoanut Grove office upstairs."

Mr. Whelan testified that the two permits for the Lounge were for air-circulation motors overhead and for a neon light

Saltonstall Urges C. of C. To Strive for Direct Air Line

The Boston Chamber of Commerce was urged by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today to take steps to counteract an adverse report of the examiners of the Civil Aeronautics Board on the application of United Air Lines to operate a direct line from Boston to the Middle West.

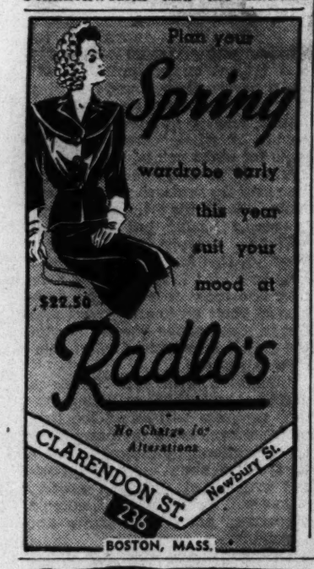
In a letter to M. D. Liming, Secretary of the Chamber, the Governor said "Air traffic between our Commonwealth and the nation's cities to the west is subject to the uncertainties of weather and traffic volume at New York.

"Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, all have direct air transport service to points west," the Governor's letter continued. "The fact that Boston does not have a similar direct outlet by scheduled air lines is, I believe, a definite commercial and war effort handicap to Boston and all New England."

At present, the Commonwealth Airport has direct connections with the North and New York, but has no direct outlet by scheduled air line to the West. United Air Lines has no Boston terminal.

The Governor told Mr. Liming that he understood that Brig. Gen. Clarence H. Kells, commanding Army operations through the Port of Boston, has written the Chief of Transportation, War Department, that scheduled air line operations to the West would be specifically valuable to the war effort, and has asked that this be brought to the attention of the CAB.

The Boston Port Authority, the letter disclosed, already has filed exceptions to the adverse report.



Boylston Prize Tests

Prof. Robert Hillyer, poet and author, is to preside over Harvard's annual public competition for the Boylston Prizes for Elocution, tonight, at 8 o'clock in Emerson Hall, the University announced. Eight students are scheduled to give classical and topical readings.

R. H. STEARNS Company

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'Government-Hoarded' Food in Warehouse

By a Staff Photographer

Stacks of Wheat Flour—Part of 6,000,000-Pound 'Emergency Stock'

While empty shelves confront Massachusetts housewives in many retail groceries, the State Federation of Taxpayers Associations has disclosed that more than 6,000,000 pounds of so-called "surplus commodities" have been stored in Massachusetts warehouses by the Federal Government, to be used for public-welfare distribution and emergency purposes. Workers shown here in the Terminal Building, Charlestown, are piling up bags of wheat flour—part of the huge Government-owned stock.

Important Dates For Consumers

Tomorrow Blue food ration stamps marked D, E, and F become good this date and through April 30 for canned, bottled, dried, and frozen foods.

March 29—Red food ration stamps marked A are good today and through April 30 for meats, cheese, butter, margarine, other fats and oils, and canned fish.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

April 4—Red food ration stamps B, good today and through April 30.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

April 25 — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through this date.

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12 for 5 pounds.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

July 18—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration A books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Release of U. S. Stored Food Throughout Nation Demanded

Continued from Page 1

istrative expenses for distributing the food.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, meantime, called upon State Welfare Commissioner Arthur G. Rotch to be present as he explained that, regardless of his feelings about the State appropriation, it was a necessity, in order to receive these surplus commodities from the Federal Government.

Commissioner Rotch explained that these "surplus commodities" are held in storage in the State for doling out as school children's luncheons in poorer sections, for persons receiving soldiers' aid, for social security cases, public welfare cases, and, in fact, for all indigent persons. Such persons, however, cannot get such goods without ration coupons, the same as are used by non-aided persons, he said.

The Welfare Commissioner also stated today that, of the approximately 6,000,000 pounds of surplus foods in storage, 1,438,048 pounds were alloted for school luncheons only, 3,284,000 pounds are for school lunches and for direct welfare distribution: and 1,894,305 pounds are held strictly for civilian emergency reserves, to be used in case of enemy bombings, natural floods, or other serious disasters.

He added that among all the commodities, there were only three items that are now rationed—dried beans, prunes, and a small quantity of lard. One item, alone, he said—evaporated milk—totaled 2,241,842 pounds. And this is not rationed.

The Welfare Commissioner also stated that during the month of January, 4,187,752 pounds were disposed of under direct distribution; 1,352,955 pounds went for school lunches; and 123,351 were distributed to State institutions.

Followed Hearings

The situation revealed last night by the Taxpayers' Associations followed investigations of statements made at current hearings in which an appropriation of $285,000 was sought "to pay salaries and other costs involved in carrying on the distribution of food which is 'surplus' when the Government owns it, but severely rationed when the family tries to buy it.

"We have here uncovered an example of bureaucracy gone hog-wild," declared Mr. MacDonald. "On the one hand, OPA scourges out people as hoarders. On the other hand, an OPA sister bureau, dealing with so-called surplus commodities, proves itself to be the greatest hoarder in history, and then has the colossal gall to ask us, as taxpayers, to put up $570,000 to help to finance the Government's own 'black market.'

"Perhaps someone in the Government will try to laugh it off. But, every citizen in this State will be shocked and resentful to learn that, on March 1, there were stored in this State—to be given away—rationed foods having a value of 27,087,000 ration points, or a full month's ration of 48 points for 563,000 people."

Mr. MacDonald went on to point out that, if Massachusetts has these millions of pounds of food to give away, there undoubtedly are many millions or billions of pounds of such food hidden elsewhere in the country.

"Who is being kidded," he asked, "Secretary Wickard, the Washington bedlam or bureaus—or plain John Citizen again?"

Vermont Wins Plaque

The State of Vermont, because it ranked highest in per capita collections of scrap metal in last year's drive, has received a black onyx plaque from the War Production Board.

State Compensation Fund Urged by A. F. of L. Group

Spokesmen representing the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor today urged members of the Legislative Committee on State Administration to report favorably on a bill providing for a State fudn for workmen's compensation insurance.

Classifying workmen's compensation in the same category as unemployment and old age insurance, Samuel Horowitz, counsel for the State Federation of Labor, declared that this type of State insurance was a form of social security and should be under State control, not in the hands of private business.

"We are asking you to abolish 52 insurance companies now writing workmen's compensation insurance and to set up a State fund to which employers would contribute and from which injured and incapacitated workers would receive assistance," Mr. Horowitz said.

He told the committee that no State fund in the United States had ever failed to pay a single dollar to an injured workman. He said he could cite cases, however, in which private companies had failed to make payments.

Asked by a member of the committee how big workmen's compensation insurance had become, the State federation spokesman said that in 1939 it was a $16,000,000-a-year business in Massachusetts. Figures for the entire country that year, he added, indicate that employers paid $400,000,000 to insurance companies and State funds. The largest proportion, $310,000,000, went to insurance companies.

Quoting a pamphlet published by the United States Department of labor, Mr. Horowitz said that administrative costs of stock and mutual insurance companies ranged from 20 to 40 per cent, whereas State fund expenses averaged from 5 to 20 per cent.

Crew Ties Up Fishing Trawler

A Boston fishing trawler has been tied up in port for five days, it was learned today, because the crew refused to sail the craft until a different skipper is assigned to the command.

It is the Trawler Cormorant which has made some of the biggest trips from a viewpoint of financial return of any vessel in the fleet and which has been coming into port regularly each week with a big catch. The vessel was recently complimented by Washington officials for its splendid contribution to the food supply of the nation.

Crew members are reported to have asked replacement of Capt. Ivar Carlson, who is now being recommended for a heroism medal for leaping overboard in ice cold water sometime ago in an attempt to rescue one of his crew.

It seems that the union fishermen made an arrangement about a year ago to have the men stay ashore one out of every three trips that each vessel makes so the work could be spread out among those who were forced into idleness by the Government requisitioning many of the trawlers. Later the skippers were requested to do likewise, and some have done so, including Captain Carlson, who recently stayed ashore for several trips, although he made several trips in succession on previous occasions. Vessel owners declared today that they do not feel that they should be told to whom they must entrust the navigation of their vessels.

Several union fishermen expressed the desire to sail with Captain Carlson, who has established high records for receipts and who is recognized as an able skipper.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Gen. MacArthur Replies

The Charitable Irish Society announced recently that Gen. Douglas MacArthur had sent a reply to the Society's congratulatory message of March 17. The General cabled:

"My grateful thanks to you and your distinguished Society. Were my Irish ancestors alive they would have a warm feeling in their hearts at your message."

Hand-to-Hand Combat in Sea While Sharks Played Nearby

An all-out combat between a single Coast Guard invader and a Japanese in the sea off Guadalcanal, without weapons, in the light of a burning American naval transport, while sharks disported themselves in the surrounding waters, was disclosed here today in the characteristic matter-of-fact way of men of the United States Coast Guard.

The victor in the fight was the narrator, who has just returned via Washington, D. C., where he was presented the coveted Order of the Purple Heart medal—the second Coast Guardsman ever to receive the award that for years was restricted to Army men. This is his first interview.

The hero is George T. Rhodes, Motor Machinist Mate, 2nd class, who hails from Awendaw, S. C., and who has been in the Coast Guard for three years. He was one of the Coast Guard invaders who landed men on Guadalcanal in the initial invasion last August.

Doing Patrol Duty

The machinist mate was serving on a small, fast, armored naval transport, the Gregory, doing patrol duty about 12 miles off Guadalcanal on Sept. 5, when about 1:30 a. m. she was hit by enemy ship gunfire.

They were shelled for about 25 minutes when they got orders to abandon ship. At that same moment a shell hit a funnel of the ship just over his head. Though stunned by the blow, he had presence of mind enough to dive overboard.

Mr. Rhodes spotted another person in the water. Nearly exhausted, he swam toward the other person, believing him to be a shipmate. When within a short distance he discovered that the person was a Japanese. The Japanese did not have a life jacket, though Mr. Rhodes did, so the Jap made for the jacket.

Grabbed Collar

The Japanese grabbed the collar of the life jacket and attempted to strangle him. Handicapped by his wounds, the American felt himself at a disadvantage. As he tells it, "That guy was playing for keeps, and there wasn't a single ju-jitsu tactic that he didn't pull on me.

"His fingernails must have been mighty sharp, because my face and eyes were all scratched up. After a long fight I pulled myself together and with every ounce of strength I could muster caught him on the tip of his chin. He sank like a brick."

Coast Guardsman Rhodes added that he swam around 4½ hours more before finding a life raft. He found three other sailors there. But hardly had he got out of the sea when a searchlight from a near-by Japanese ship was directed at the raft. The four men leaped back into the sea. Just before dawn they were taken aboard a drifting Higgins landing boat which had 20 other Coast Guard survivors aboard. About 8:30 a. m. a rescue party brought them ashore.

Official United States Coast Guard

George T. Rhodes

Machinist Mate, 2nd Class, United States Coast Guard.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Warmer Tonight

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer tonight; moderate wind.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Not so cold tonight, with light snow in mountains of northern portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Southwestern Maine: Warmer tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:54 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 2:12 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.

Grand Jury Hears Three

Before adjourning at 2 o'clock today the Grand Jury heard three witnesses in connection with Attorney General Robert T. Bushnel's drive to clean up Boston's gambling rackets. The witnesses were: James Wilkinson, stenographer in Police Commissioner Joseph Timility's office; Stanley Gaw, police sergeant in the Bureau of Records of the Police Department, and John A. Dorsey, Police Captain, Division 15, Charlestown.

Worcester Is Over Big Red Cross Quota

Worcester, Mass., today became the first sizable city in the nation to achieve its quota of contributions to the American Red Cross War Fund Drive. Gifts including $17,000 from employees of the American Steel & Wire Company sent the Worcester Chapter over the $500,000 mark today.

United 'Air' Fellowships To Train Women

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., March 24 —The United Aircraft Corporation announced today the establishment of Pratt & Whitney aircraft fellowships in six colleges and universities to train women as engineering aides.

The first group of fellowship students will begin the courses prescribed for them at Michigan State College next Monday.

The company said that the plan, which requires each fellow to give the corporation a one-year option on her services, was expected to add at least 200 young women to those who have gone through the Pratt & Whitney Training School here and are now working in laboratories and drafting rooms.

Schools participating in the fellowship plan, besides Michigan State, are the Universities of Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, Bucknell University and North Carolina State College.

Each student awarded a fellowship will receive tuition, books, fees, room, board, laundry and an allowance for incidental expenses. They will study mathematics, physics, chemistry, engineering drawing, mechanical laboratory, metallurgy and industrial engineering in a 48-weeks course.

Fellowships are being awarded to graduates or seniors who will graduate this June, and to juniors who will, by taking a modified schedule designed to include the courses of interest to Pratt & Whitney aircraft, obtain their degrees at the end of four quarters of study beginning this coming June.

Freezing of Meat Sales For Two Weeks Is Urged

Food Problems in New England

Nationwide freezing of meat sales for two weeks, beginning March 29, to build up sufficient stocks to take care of all rationed needs, was urged last night by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator for Massachusetts. Mr. Sullivan sent the following telegraphic appeal to Prentiss M. Brown, Federal Price Administrator:

"In order to prevent a repetition of the situation created last fall when the oil rationing became effective, wherein people had plenty of coupons but their suppliers had insufficient product to meet their coupon demands, I respectfully suggest that the sale of all meat products coming within the limits of Rationing Order No. 16 be frozen for a period of two weeks, effective March 29, 1943.

"If approximately 80,000,000 Americans (and this number conservatively eliminates the armed forces, the sick at home or in hospitals, and special dietary cases) would abstain from the use of rationed meats for this length of time, I believe it would not only provide a backlog sufficient to meet all ration demands at the end of that period but would bring meat prices down to earth and kick the 'black market' out the window for the duration."

Accordion-Pleated

When meat rationing starts next Monday, tradesmen will be supplied with special tables of point values for kosher meat cuts. The table—first of its kind to be issued under war rationing—includes 1,500 items, and comes in an accordian-pleated pamphlet of 12 pages that can be easily slipped in and out of the butcher's apron pocket. The differences between kosher point "prices" and those of the standard retail trade table represent differences in cuts.

Five main classifications are shown on the table—beef, veal, lamb, sausage, and ready-to-eat meats. Under these are a total of 78 items, including variety meats, and ranging in value from 1 to 9 points per pound.

More "Spuds" Planned

New England farmers were planning, according to March 1 reports to the New England Crop Reporting Service, a substantial increase in potato acreage for 1943, notwithstanding the many uncertainties now confronting farmers.

Acreages of dry beans and hay are indicated to be about equal to last season. Reductions are reported for tobacco, corn, oats, and barley. However, it is pointed out that the March 1 reports should be considered as representing plans at that time, and shortages of labor, equipment, supplies, and governmental action may have a further bearing on the acreages to be planted.

Slaughter Permits

Floyd, Verrill, Chairman of the Middlesex County U. S. D. A. War Board, announced today that a meeting will be held at the Middlesex County Extension Service Schoolhouse in Concord, Saturday, March 27, at 2 p. m., for those persons interested in obtaining permits for livestock slaughter and permits for livestock dealers and agents.

After April 1, 1943, all persons engaged in the business of slaughtering or dealing in livestock, must have a permit, or they will be unable to do business.

Seed Potato Prices

Acting in the interests of Maine potato growers, the State Senate yesterday requested that Federal officials raise the price of table stock to the current ceiling on selected seed potatoes, and abolish "immediately" the ceiling on certified seed.

The Senate adopted a memorial to Claude R. Wickard, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, which said, in part:

"If the present ceiling price on selected seed potatoes is reduced to the present ceiling price of table stock, the price on potatoes to the grower would drop from 75 cents to $1 per barrel and discourage the farmer from planting the maximum acreage in 1943."

The memorial also would go to Prentiss M. Brown, Director of the Office of Price Administration, and to James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization.

Beef Speeded on Way

Learning that a truck driver, Herman Kepnes, would be obliged to defer delivery of a load of beef while waiting to appear as a witness in a case unlikely to go on trial for several hours, Judge Arthur P. Stone, of the East Cambridge District Court, postponed the case until Friday.

"People need that meat as soon as possible," the Court declared, continuing the case, and sending the trucker on his way.

Allied Heroes Relate War Experiences

By a Staff Photographer

Middlesex Bar Association Holds 44th Annual Dinner

Fighting men of four of the United Nations addressed members of the Middlesex Bar Association at the Parker House last night, relating grim and humorous stories of their combat experiences. Shown here with John H. Devine, President of the Association, who stands at the extreme right, are: (Left to right, front row) Lieut. Commander J. H. Willington, U. S. Navy; Maj. Norman Brooks Morrison, U. S. Army; Lieut. Commander Peer W. Lea, Royal Norwegian Navy. (Left to right, back row) Lieut. Commander L. T. Sly, R. D., Royal Navy Reserve, Britain; Commander Herbert A. Ellis, U. S. Navy, and Lieut. Commander Koudys, Royal Netherlands Navy.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

Wellington Smith and Georg Fior will present Madelyn Voss, soprano, and Evelyn Thompson, pianist, in a joint recital in the Concert Room of the Boston Conservatory of Music, 38 The Fenway, at 8:15 p. m. Free to the public.

Thursday

A talk on "John Singleton Copley" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital will be given by Helen Fellows, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Mr. Charles Sterling, formerly Assistant Curator of Paintings at the Louvre, will give an illustrated lecture on "French Portraiture from Fouquet to Cezanne" in the Fogg Museum at 4 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Support Mounts in Nation For Peace Pledges Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24 — American postwar planning dominated a large part of the news in the Capital today.

Sponsors of the resolution calling for an early organization of the United Nations to keep the peace had new evidence that their proposal is supported by the overwhelming majority of the country. They cited as in line with the hundreds of letters they have been receiving daily the latest report of the Gallup poll which records that more than 75 per cent of people, Republicans and Democrats alike, abandon isolationism and play an active part in world affairs after the war.

John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, urged that the legislative branches of the Allied Governments, as well as the Executive, take leadership in developing a sound peace and he hoped that the legislative representatives of the United Nations would meet to exchange both war views and peace views.

The opponents of the Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch resolution disclosed that they are still not agreed on what line of argument to take in their efforts to prevent the Senate from going on record in behalf of American entry into a system of world security.

Critics Not in Accord

After Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio had earlier this week objected to the proposal because it was too definite a commitment, Senator Robert M. La Follette (P) of Wisconsin criticized it on the ground that it was no commitment at all. He characterized it "as an extreme manifestation of futility."

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who is genuinely sympathetic with the purposes of the resolution, was critical of its present form on the ground that it or any of the other pending postwar resolutions do not "go deep enough." He announced that he would soon call a conference of members of the House and Senate "to get down to bedrock."

"What is needed," Mr. Bloom said, "is a joint committee of the Senate and House that will formulate a fundamental, comprehensive proposal on postwar problems to be introduced simultaneously in both Senate and House. Then we will have a unified expression on this vast subject, with tremendous impetus behind it that will open the way to a prosecution and winning of the peace, the same as a thousand committees are now prosecuting the war."

12 to 1 in Favor

Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota said that the four sponsors of their resolution were receiving toward 100 letters apiece daily and that coming from all sections of the country, they were fully 12 to 1 in favor of it.

The current report of the Gallup poll adds more authoritative support evidence as to the state of public opinion. It finds a substantial majority of the people behind a prompt organizing of the United Nations for war and for postwar action.

"What may be of equal significance," Dr. Gallup writes, "is the fact that the majority of voters in both the Republican and Democratic parties are equally convinced that action should be taken now by the United States to see that the country participates to the fullest extent in world postwar planning. This agreement among the rank and file of both parties may mean that this issue may not be the bitter party issue that it was after the last war."

Questions in Gallup Poll

The Gallup representatives put three questions to a cross section of the voters with the following results:

"Should the Government take steps now, before the end of the war, to set up with our Allies, a world organization to maintain the future peace of the world?"

The national vote and the vote of Democratic and Republican voters follow:

	Yes per cent	No per cent	No opinion per cent
National	64	24	12
Democratic voters	65	23	12
Republican voters	63	28	9

The question on the joint Allied war council asked of another nation-wide cross section was:

"Do you think the United States, Britain, Russia, China and their Allies should form a joint war council which would plan all war operations against the Axis powers?"

The results showed again the vote of Democratic and Republican voters.

	Yes per cent	No per cent	No opinion per cent
National	74	9	17
Democratic voters	74	8	18
Republican voters	75	10	15

On the question, "After this war, do you think the United States should stay out of world affairs, or take an active part in world affairs?" The results were:

	Take active part per cent	Stay out per cent	No opinion per cent
National	76	14	10
Democratic voters	78	12	10
Republican voters	76	15	9

La Follette's Position

Entering the debate for the first time, Senator La Follette, one of the leading isolationists, contended that the Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch resolution "isn't binding on anyone, including its authors." He said, in effect, that he ought to know about the latter point because after supporting an anti-third term Senate resolution when Calvin Coolidge was in office, he supported a third term—despite his own resolution—when President Roosevelt was the candidate.

"Resolutions of this sort don't bind anyone and are nothing but a device to secure Senate debate," he said, adding that he doubted debate at this time would be helpful to the war effort.

Senator La Follette was convinced that the American people would want to know what kind of a peace they were underwriting before they committed themselves to its enforcement.

"The boys who are doing the fighting are going to have something to say about this when they come back, and we can't bind them now," he declared.

The views of Representative McCormack on the desirability of legislative leadership in peace planning were contained in a reply to Col. Arthur Evans, a member of the British Parliament who had proposed interparliamentary discussions to Congress.

"It is for the best interests of the free governments of the world that the legislative branches of such governments be brought closer to one another through consultations and exchange of views," Mr. McCormack said. "It is my opinion that there should be such a development, and I am confident there will be such a development in the future."

Cuba Gets Anti-Submarine Fleet

Associated Press

Practical Aid for Near Neighbor

Killing two birds with one stone was exemplified at Miami, Fla., when the United States Navy turned over to the Cuban Navy 10 fleet Coast Guard patrol boats to be used to combat the U-boat menace. It not only will protect Cuba and the Caribbean, but will also serve to guard the shores of the United States itself. The transaction was engineered by the Lend-Lease Administration. This official Navy photograph shows seven of the ten vessels.

Her Carbon Note Was Dark Secret

By the Associated Press

Waterbury, Conn.

Representative Joseph E. Talbot (R) of Connecticut, whose home is in nearby Naugatuck, tells this story of a new employee at the War Production Board office in Washington who took orders literally.

The boss told her to send a letter to a regional WPB office and a carbon to a brass and copper company here.

That explains how an official of the company got a letter containing a single piece of carbon paper—and nothing else.

Some Draft Boards Confused On 3-A and 3-B Classifications

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Who's a 3-B in the draft?

Many boards appear to believe that a man with dependents can't be classed 3-B unless he is an essential individual.

But the regulations provide otherwise. Here's the way Selective Service Chief Lewis B. Hershey summed up the rule that has been in effect since last Aug. 15:

"In considering the classification of registrants with dependents it is not necessary to determine whether or not the registrant is a 'necessary man' but only to determine whether or not he is engaged in an essential activity.

"If he is not, he is classified in class 3-A; if he is, then he is classified in class 3-B."

'Must' Emphasized

One state headquarters, finding its boards still were making misclassifications, sent out instructions this month putting it this way:

"Any Class 3 registrant with dependents . . . who is engaged in a civilian activity necessary to war production or which is supporting the war effort must [the "must" was underscored] by classified in 3-B."

It further pointed out that this didn't mean just bomber plants, shipyards and the like, but activities "which provide food, clothing, shelter, health, safety and other requisites of our daily life."

The 3-A classification, it noted, is for those with dependents but not engaged in essential activities.

"The distinction is important because, in reclassifying Class 3 registrants . . . the cases of those in 3-A must be considered and exhausted before the cases of those in 3-B can be taken up," the notice said.

Continuing the discussion of misclassifications, the instructions cited as "one typical recent case" that of "a newspaper reporter who was reclassified from 3-A to 1-A."

"He was unquestionably entitled to a 3-B classification because the publication of newspapers has been certified as an activity contributing to the war effort under Occupational Bulletin No. 27," the instructions said.

"Had he been reclassified from 3-A to 3-B in the first instance, as he should have been, he would not have been called for induction for some time to come."

There is an exception from the ruling that any man with dependents in an essential activity should be in 3-B, and this is men whose jobs were listed Feb. 2 as "nondeferrable" regardless of dependents. Elevator operators, for example, are nondeferrable.

Men who are individually essential go into Class 2—it's 2-A if their activity is considered essential to support of the war effort, and 2-B if their activity is rated essential to war production.

Order of Call

As between men in class 3-A and those in class 3-B, the order of call, according to General Hershey, is as follows:

"1. Single men who have collateral dependents but who are not engaged in an essential activity (class 3-A).

"2. Single men who have collateral dependents and who are engaged in an essential activity (class 3-B).

"3. Men with wives only, and who are not engaged in an essential activity (class 3-A).

"4. Men with wives only, but who are engaged in an essential activity (class 3-B).

"5. Men with wives and children or children alone, but who are not engaged in an essential activity (class 3-A).

"6. Men with wives and children or children alone who are engaged in an essential activity (class 3-B)."

Plumley Sees Democracy In Grave Danger

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The National Resources Planning Board's recent proposal for extension of the social security program was criticized in the House yesterday by Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont as an "insidiously covered attempt to destroy individualism and generally change our existing order."

The program if followed, Mr. Plumley said, "would uproot, overturn, and overthrow the fundamental concepts and the bases on which rest all that has been or is to be accomplished growing out of the wisdom of the founding fathers."

"In one fell swoop it is proposed to go back to the age of feudalism," the Vermonter argued. "States lines are wiped out with the mop of federal supervision and gratuity. Industry and labor are regimented. The taxpayer is made a serf, and the axiom is ages old that corrupted free men are the worst of slaves."

Mr. Plumley said the Board's report to Congress containing the program "is an example of theory and idealism gone mad in a practical world. . . . Norman Thomas, the Socialist, could not have done better at his best or half as well. Talk about socialization of a democracy! This report goes beyond anything and everything anybody ever thought of to undermine and to wreck us as a government of, for, and by the people.

"The document is the most insidiously vicious I have read during this era of crackpot planning. It is proposed and espoused by the same master minds of chicanery who have been unable to bring orderliness and logic to the simplest issues; those same people who have messed up the manpower problem beyond all hope of correction: those who ordered our bread unsliced and then rescinded the order, disturbed the farm and food situation to the point of crisis, and brought the country to the brink of a taxpayers' revolution as a result, primarily, of their wicked, wanton wasting of the taxpayers' money in their boondoggling and other social and liberal experimental programs they have so unwisely sponsored for the regulation, regimentation, and control of everything and everybody from birth to death.

"If anything were needed to justify the action of Congress in refusing to appropriate another cent for the continuation of the National Resources Planning Board, it is found in this report, which involves the life and death of this republic as well as the lives of every single citizen. . . . The people should know what is being attempted to be done to them, and I am sure Congress wil not destroy the foundations on which has been erected the finest type of government the world has ever seen or known.

"The only good thing about all these plans . . . is found in their exposition of the clear and indisputable fact that what they propose is not what we are fighting for. We are fighting for fundamentals, for the continuation of our Democratic-Republican principles, for our established form and system of government, which they would destroy.

"Our first job is to win this war."

Wallace: Allied Victory Means Liberty for All

PANAMA, Panama, March 24 (AP)—A United Nations victory over the Axis will mean re-establishment of liberty and democracy for all nations of the world, large and small, Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, said today as he concluded an official visit to Panama on a seven-nation tour of Latin-American countries.

In an address prepared for delivery to the Panamanian Congress, Mr. Wallace referred to the "common desire of our two countries to win victory for the free peoples of the world," and added:

"We, the happy citizens of the New World democracies, must, in the face of transcendental problems confronting the free inhabitants of the earth as a whole, devote ourselves anew to the duty of defending and maintaining democratic governments — which are the only ones which really express the sovereignty of the people."

Following delivery of the speech, Mr. Wallace planned to fly to Chile, with an overnight stop at Cali, Colombia.

[Chile has prepared the greatest reception ever accorded a foreign visitor when Mr. Wallace arrives for a 10-day visit Friday, dispatches from Santiago said.]

Answer to Leignadier

Mr. Wallace's speech, in Spanish, was planned as a reply to an address by Umberto Leignadier, President of the Panamanian National Assembly, who lauded President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace as leaders of a great world crusade for liberty.

Mr. Wallace, Señor Leignadier said, is traveling as the representative of the "authentic idealism and energy of the United States" which now extend "over the unlimited horizons of all humanity."

At a press conference late yesterday, Mr. Wallace said he thought resumption of relations between Latin-American countries and Russia would be a lasting contribution to peace throughout the world because it would strengthen the ties between Slav and Latin peoples.

Addressing the Bolivar Society of Panama, he expressed the hope that the dream of Gen. Simon Bolivar, the South American Liberator, for a single world nation might come true "within our lifetime."

Ideal of Bolivar

"Once victory has been won," the Vice-President said, "the peace that follows must bring us closer to the ideal expressed 117 years ago by the Liberator . . . that 'perhaps with the passing of years, there will be only one nation, the Federal Union, which will have in its membership the entire world."

The Vice-President said that he found it impossible to add anything to Bolivar's "broad vision of unity of the America's" and that the spirit of the Liberator "inspires all men of good will today, even more than ever."

F. B. I. Takes Baker Who Served Hitler

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's former baker, who concocted pastries for the Nazi Elite Guard and Storm Troopers at Hitler's retreat at Berchtesgaden, Germany, has been apprehended by F. B. I. agents as an enemy alien, it was announced today.

E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the F. B. I., said the baker told him he came here from Berchtesgaden in 1937, and had been employed in a well-known West Forty-second Street restaurant.

He described in detail to agents banquets he had helped prepare for the Nazis, and said he had seen Hitler on several occasions.

Mr. Conroy said he told agents he refused to serve in the U. S. Army against any Axis power, and had two brothers, one in the German Army and the other a German policeman.

Sir Edward Beatty

MONTREAL, March 24 (AP)—Sir Edward Beatty, who passed on last night, was Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, its President from 1918 to 1942, and one of Canada's wealthiest businessmen. He had actively directed a 21,000-mile railway system, of which over 5,000 miles was in the United States, since he became its head in 1918.

Sir Edward preserved his railroad system intact and added to the carrier empire a big ocean-going fleet of passenger liners, huge mining interests and some of the finest hotels in Canada.

A native of Thorold, Ont., he was well known for his interest in Canadian education, and he had served as an official of four Dominion universities, including the chancellorship of McGill University.

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Upper Darby, Pa....67 So. 69th St. • Philadelphia...1215 Market St. 1511 Chestnut St. 5th and South St. • Boston...605 Washington Street 542 Washington Street • Worcester...104 Front Street • Providence... 200 Weybosset Street • Syracuse...325 South Salina Street
Pittsburgh...235 Fifth Avenue • Chicago...222 South State Street 6345 South Halsted Street 11121 South Michigan Avenue

Women's Activities: Sale to Aid Blind

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor

Members of the Salesroom Committee for the Blind Handicraft Shop, 73 Newbury Stret, have been steadily at work this week preparing for the annual Boston sale which opens on Monday and continues through April 7. We found them filling tables and showcases with innumerable gay and useful articles made by the blind.

From the largest hand-carved weather vane to the smallest baby bootee, each item is tagged with the name of the person who made it. All the money goes back to the individual blind workers. In other words, as Miss Rose Trainor, Director of Sales for the Shop, pointed out, the sale is a wonderful opportunity to help the blind help themselves.

This year as last, the sale is being sponsored by the Altrusa Club of Boston, which has co-operated with Miss Trainor to see that all the tables for each day are taken by some religious, social, or civic organization. The club also has charge of the selling for one whole day.

Altrusa was the first small organization to undertake sponsoring the sale, according to Miss Claire Crawford, President. In previous years it was sponsored by such large groups as the Women's Civic Federation, the Women's City Club of Boston, and the Women's Municipal League Committees, Inc.

"At our Friendship Dinner tomorow evening, we hope to interest other small service clubs and convince them that the job of putting over the sale can be done equally well by a small organization," Miss Crawford said today.

Massachusetts was a pioneer among States in the work of educating its blind citizens. In 1832 it established the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and in 1906 it set up a commission, known as the Division of the Blind, to direct training throughout the State. The Newbury Street Shop is a State-supported activity operated under the supervision of this Division.

All goods offered for sale must come up to certain standards set by the Shop. Materials for the articles are supplied to the workers at wholesale prices by the State.

The tables on the opening day will be in charge of the Women's Republican Club, Mrs. Charles McDermott, Chairman; the Boston Committee for the Blind, Mrs. Edward Goldman, Chairman; the Guild of the Infant Saviour, Mrs. Joseph A. Ahern, Chairman; the Women's Municipal League, Mrs. Stephen S. Wheatland, Chairman; the Women's City Club, Miss Dorothy Seccomb, Chairman; and the Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts, Mrs. Charles Collens, Chairman.

Christian Scientists will tend the tables on Tuesday under the general chairmanship of Mrs. Walter Bennett of Watertown. Assisting her as table chairmen will be Mrs. Harold P. Hayward, Arlington; Mrs. James R. Vanderwarker, Wellesley; Mrs. Frances B. Courchene, Milton; Mrs. John N. Loud, Arlington; Mrs. James W. Hall, Brookline; Mrs. Walter Falk, Boston; Mrs. Hollis R. Johnson, Milton, and Mrs. W. Lourie Kay, Newton Highlands.

By a Staff Photographer

Preparing for Sale of Blind Handicraft

Mrs. Rutherfurd Bingham, who will serve at the Women's Republican Club table on Monday, is shown here with some of the articles which will be included in the sale. The garden apron she is wearing, the basket she is carrying and those on the floor and table, the table itself, the tiny rocker, the weather vane, the hand-woven rugs—all these and many other attractive and useful products have been made by the nimble fingers of blind workers in Massachusetts. During the sale, from March 29 through April 7, the shop will be open on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. and from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. every other day except Sunday.

New England Women Joining Protest at Nazi Cruelties

Women of New England are joining tomorrow in a protest against the cruelties and horrors of the Nazi regime in the occupied countries of Europe. A "Stop-Hitler-Now" demonstration, sponsored by the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress of New England, will be held at 2 p. m. in the Meeting House of Temple Ohabei Shalom, 1,187 Beacon Street, Brookline.

Co-operating organizations are the New England Region of Hadassah, headed by Mrs. Lewis Goldberg; the local Women's League of the United Synagogue of America, headed by Mrs. Myer Goldman; Amos Auxiliary B'nai B'rith; Massachusetts Ladies Jewish War Veterans of the United States; Massachusetts Federation of Women's Church Societies, headed by Mrs. Frederick Pfaff and representing 500 churches; The League of Catholic (Roman) Women, of which Mrs. Vincent L. Greene is President.

The guest speaker will be Louis Lipsky, outstanding Jewish statesman and Zionist leader in America. There will also be speakers to represent the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, as well as remarks by representatives of the leading Roman Catholic and Protestant Women's groups.

Mrs. Ada F. York, President of the Women's Division American Jewish Congress of New England, invites all women's groups to join in the protest.

Architecture Of Brazil Up For Discussion

A symposium on Brazilian architecture will be conducted Saturday, March 27, at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, in connection with the current exhibition, and under the auspices of the Pan-American Society and the Museum. The morning session will begin at 10:30 a. m., the afternoon session at 2:15 p. m. There will be no charge. Students of architecture, fine arts and sociology are invited.

Speakers will include Dr. Robert C. Smith, Director of the Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress, whose subject will be Brazil's baroque buildings; Bernard Rudofsky, one of the architects represented in the show; Paul Lester Wiener, one of the architects of the World's Fair Brazilian Pavilian; and Dr. Hernane Tavares de Sa, who will discuss the sociological implications of Brazil's new building program.

Philip Goodwin, the architect who assembled the exhibition for the Museum of Modern Art, New York, will preside over the afternoon session. At the close of the symposium students will be the guests of the Pan-American Society, for tea and music, at 205 Commonwealth Avenue.

Special exhibitions at present, in the Museum, include Brazil Builds, through April 4; Faces and Places in Brazil, through March 24; United States Navy Posters, through March 24; Arts of Our Allies, the Netherlands, through April 11; Early Silver from the First Baptist Church, through March.

Next Sunday, March 21, at 4 p. m., Bernard Weiser, New York pianist, and Ivan D'Archambeau, 'cellist, will present the Victory Concert for service men and women, and their guests. Mr. D'Archambeau will be accompanied by Edwin Biltcliffe. All will donate their services. At 3 p. m. there will be two gallery talks, Exploring the Museum, by Miss Dorothy Adlow, and Old European China, by Mrs. Bertram K. Little.

At the same hour as the gallery talks the Folk Marionette Theater will give a special program for children—"The Fox and the Rabbit," based on a Russian folk tale in which the characters are all animals, insects and animated vegetables.

Governor Asks $50,000 Study Of Boston Transport System

State House Roundup

Declaring that Metropolitan Boston is not adequately served by an integrated transportation system, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in a special message to the General Court, urged an engineering study of the problem.

The Governor recommended that $50,000 be appropriated for the Department of Public Utilities to conduct the survey, with Dec. 1, 1944, set for its completion. The money would be appropriated in advance of the 1944 budget.

Terming the study an integral part of the State's postwar planning program, Governor Saltonstill warned the Legislature that when the war is ended the present systems would "have increased difficulty in carrying out the mass transportation that is necessary in our economic and social life."

"The Boston Elevated Railway," the Governor added, "must not operate at a deficit. Commutation and intercommunication throughout the greater area of Metropolitan Boston must be adequate."

Salary Increase Favored

A compromise proposal, favored by the Legislative Committee on Public Service, whereby members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration would have their salaries increased from $4,000 to $5,000 was viewed with disappointment by labor observers on Beacon Hill today. The original bill asked for a salary of $6,000 for members of the Board to bring them to the level received by members of the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission.

Labor experts pointed out that the State Board was the first one established in the United States, and contended that the salary had not kept pace with the importance of the work. Recently a valued assistant of the Labor Board left to take a post in private industry at substantially more than the State was willing to pay.

Members of the board are Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole of Boston, Lewis R. Hovey of Beverly, and Daniel J. Boyle of Peabody.

District Court Judges

The law permitting district court judges to sit for trial and disposition of criminal cases in the Superior Court, scheduled to expire Dec. 31, 1943, apparently will not be extended by the Massachusetts Senate.

By a rising vote of 15 to 6 the upper house yesterday referred the bill extending this law until Dec. 31, 1945, to the next General Court. The bill, passed by the House, was before the Senate for a third reading.

Leading opposition to the bill, Senator John D. MacKay (R) of Quincy, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Judiciary, told the Senate that it was "needless and unwise."

"The feeling of members of the bar is that the place of the District Court judge is the place he was appointed to by the Governor," the Senator said. The law permitting District Court judges to sit in the Superior Court on criminal cases was adopted in 1923.

Language Bill Approved

After a protracted debate, during which racial feelings ran high, the House yesterday voted approval for a bill calling for the teaching of Polish, Lithuanian, Portuguese, and Gaelic in Massachusetts high schools of 100 or more students if parents of 15 pupils request conduct of such classes and if there are 15 pupils for the course.

The bill originally limited the foreign language classes to Polish, Lithuanian, and Portuguese, but Gaelic was inserted at the request of Representative John Henry Carroll (D) of Boston.

Single License Plate

A single license plate on the rear of a motor vehicle may soon be legal in Massachusetts. The Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles yesterday approved a proposal to make it legal after April 1. Governor Saltonstall had recommended such action as a conservation measure in a special message to the Legislature.

Travelers Aid Elects Officers

Charles E. Cotting was re-elected President of the Travelers Aid Society at the annual meeting held today at the home of Mrs. Charles Francis Adams. Other officers reelected were P. A. O'Connell, First Vice-President; Mrs. Adams, Second Vice-President; Chandler Hovey, Treasurer; Harold G. Cutler, Assistant Treasurer, and Miss Sophie M. Friedman, Secretary.

Mrs. Emily B. Houghton, General Secretary, reported a large increase of work done by the Society in 1942. This was due, she said, to war conditions and the vast amount of train and bus travel by servicemen and their families. The number of individuals assisted was 39,190 as compared with 25,226 in 1941.

Mrs. Houghton described a new activity recently undertaken by the Society, the operation of the Greater Boston U. S. O. Soldiers and Sailors Committee Information Booths in the North and South Stations. Hundreds of questions daily are answered by volunteers who are trained and supervised by the Travelers Aid. More than 80 volunteers are contributing a faithful and important wartime service in this way, she said.

Mrs. Edith Price, Case Work Supervisor; Miss Helen T. Cullinan, Miss Claire M. Tucke, and Miss Nina Nightingale, staff members, and Mrs. Stella Grady, a volunteer, presented brief reports of various phases of Travelers Aid work.

The Society is a member agency of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

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Stanley to Address State G. O. P. Women

National Representative Winifred C. Stanley, of New York, will address the Women's Republican Organization of Massachusetts at a luncheon meeting at the Women's Republican Club on Friday at 12:30. Other speakers will include Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Republican National Committeewoman Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, and George B. Rowell, Chairman of the State Committee.

Mrs. Addison B. Green, Vice-Chairman, will preside. Republican women leaders from all over the State will attend.

A meeting of the Council of Presidents will be held in the French Room at 11 o'clock, Mrs. Maude M. Johnson presiding. Raymond P. Delano, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee and Chairman of the Special Activities Division in the 1942 campaign, will speak to this group.

Miss Stanley will be guest of honor at an informal tea held at the Club in the afternoon from 4:30 to 6:30. In the receiving line with her will be Mrs. Charles P. Howard, Club President, Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, Republican National Committeewoman from Massachusetts, Mrs. Addison B. Green, Vice Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Mrs. Ellis J. Spear, Jr., member of the Board of Governors.

A graduate of the University of Buffalo, Miss Stanley was awarded the Edward Thompson set of law books for the highest average for three years of law school from which she received her Bachelor of Laws degree. Five years ago she was appointed assistant to the District Attorney of Erie County, the first woman to be appointed in that county. She is a member of various organizations, among them the Erie Country Bar Association, of which she was the first woman to be elected to the Nominating Committee.

Recently Miss Stanley has been a volunteer worker on a six-hour shift in a defense factory. In August, 1942, she was nominated as Representative-at-Large from New York State and was elected to that office in November.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Thursday, March 25
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam": drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Hawaiian Music; Rainbow Trio.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3m), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (40.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—The Barries; the Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Mystery Hall": Drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Morton Gould's Orch.; drama; music, guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Frankie Master's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Salute to the States"; Alvino Rey's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review: "The War at Sea." GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.93 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.; VLG6, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.93 meg., 102 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Judges Select Top News Pictures

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Newspaper Photographers Association Salon Opens Today

Photographers on three Boston newspapers shared victories in the annual contest of the Boston Newspaper Photographers Association at the Hotel Essex last night. Judges shown here with the winning entries are, left to right: Harold Wheeler, Managing Editor, Boston Traveler; Edward J. Dunn, City Editor, Boston Post; James Murphy, Managing Editor, Daily Record, and Lucian Thayer, Picture Editor, Boston Globe. The Edwin T. Ramsdell Memorial Trophy, shown here, went to Cameraman Frank Mahoney of the Daily Record for his spot news shot of the Cocoanut Grove disaster. The feature division was won by Photographer Anthony Cabral of the Herald-Traveler for his "Scrap to Beat the Jap" picture; and a baseball picture, "Three-Point Landing," won the sports award for Paul Maguire of the Boston Globe. The more than 100 entries will be on exhibit in the Mirror Room at the Hotel Essex, open free to the public today and tomorrow from 1 to 8 p. m.

Vermont Proud of Plaque as Scrap 'Champ'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 24—Vermonters today are viewing with pride the black onyx plaque emblematic of the national championship won by their efforts in the metal and rubber scrap salvage contest held throughout the nation last autumn.

It rests temporarily in the executive office of Gov. William H. Wills, into whose hands it was given by Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., regional director of the War Production Board, at a special ceremony held in a crowded Hall of Representatives last Wednesday evening.

"This is a proud moment for Vermont," said Governor Wills in accepting the plaque, "an occasion that reflect the spirit of our efforts. But," he added, "what we have done is small contribution compared to our sons, brothers, and our neighbors who are in the far corners of the earth stemming the tide of aggression and preserving for posterity those things that are so aptly expressed in the motto of Vermont: 'Freedom and Unity.'"

Individual awards were presented by Governor Wills to the representative of 204 of Vermont's 246 towns and cities that exceeded the per capita rating of 100 pounds of scrap. All of the 14 counties of the State were presented with pennants for exceeding quota figures in the campaign.

Natural Resources Board?

Vermont's department of conservation and development as such is definitely on the way out. A bill passed overwhelmingly by the Lower House of the General Assembly on Saturday is now receiving consideration of the Senate. It would abolish the former three-man board for one of five members and change the name of the Board which holds authority over the departments of fish and game, publicity and forestry, to the "department of natural resources." State House observers predict quick passage for the measure in the Senate.

The bill, around which has raged a torrid political battle, is one introduced by the House Judiciary Committee as a substitute for one which would have abolished a supervisory board altogether and divorced the three departments concerned from any unified control. Under the new bill the members of the new natural resources board would be appointed by the Governor, and political observers say the reappointment of Donald W. Smith of Barre, chairman of the former board of conservation and development, is definitely unlikely. The new board members, with the approval of the Governor, are authorized to appoint directors of fish and game, publicity and forestry, positions now held, respectively, by George W. Davis, Perry M. Merrill, and Harold H. Chadwick.

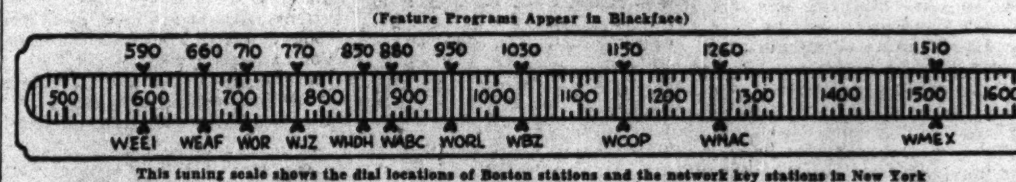
Road Machinery Pool

Vermont is one of 14 states that has adopted a plan for the pooling of road machinery and equipment, according to Hubert E. Sargent, Vermont Commissioner of Highways.

The Commissioner said an inventory of all the road equipment in the State is now being taken and arrangements have been made with the various towns and cities to loan equipment to them and to borrow any trucks or machinery the State needs in its maintenance work.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	David Harum	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Studio Concert: Pearl	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Shady Valley Folks"	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood: "Post"	Schatzl, soprano	Pepper Young's Family	"Shady Valley Folks"	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	"Shady Valley Folks"	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00	Elizbth Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, News	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:15	"Sharps and Flats"	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	"Uncle Sam": drama	Earl Hines's Orchestra
4:30	Red Cross Program	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Bridgeport String En-	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:45	Mountain Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	semble: Frank Foti, con.	Jan Garber's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comm'nt	Les Brown's Orchestra
5:15	"Date Book": Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Mary Small, songs	Newscast	The Answer Man: quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30	Walt Cassell, songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music: Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
6:45	News: 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	U. S. Army Prog.:	"The Lone Ranger":	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	"California Melodies":	Carews-Chamberlain
7:45	Interview; talks	western drama	John Barry, comments	M. Gray, songs; orch.	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight:	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Mystery Hall": drama	You Shall Have Music
8:45	Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Mystery Hall": drama	You Shall Have Music
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	John Freedom: drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Ravel:
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	John Freedom: drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	M. Gould's Or.; drama	La Valse
9:30	Milton Berle: vari-	Helen Traubel; Richard	"Mr. District Attorney":	Don Cossack Choir; Geor-	Classical Album: Ravel:
9:45	ety; orch.; guests	Crooks; Or.; E. C. Hill	dramatic sketch; orch.	gia Gibbs; Ilka Chase	La Valse; News
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	Local Sports
10:15	"Vagabond King"	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	War Correspondents	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00	News: Wm. Shirer	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15	Rideout; Master	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do? drama	Milt Herth's Orch.	Freddie Martin's Orch.
11:30	Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Salute to the States":	Day's End: music
11:45	Music: Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Dress Parade	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	"Fiesta": music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Jack Dalton, songs	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Morning Watch: religious
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Musical Highlights	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam: OWI drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	Breakfast Club	Food News: Im. Wolcott	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	The Cheer-Up Gang: vo-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	calist; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	B. Moynihan; J. Kiley
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Musical Hits	"Snow Village": sketch	"Yankee House Party":	Sonny Donham's Orch.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	Our Gal Sunday: sk.	Hour: music; speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Red Sox Spring Practice	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	"This Is My Story": dr.	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Ruth
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Krave
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Good Food Buys"	'Light of the World': sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Treasury Star Parade	"The Guiding Light": sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Air Express Music	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, comments	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Studio String Concert	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"	Studio String Concert	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?": Quiz
4:00	Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
4:15	"Sharps and Flats"	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Art Kassell's Orchestra
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
4:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	semble; F. Forti, cond.	The Ink Spots
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comment	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Song Shop, Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports stories
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Alec Templeton: concert	Music for Moderns	News from Abroad	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Popular Music	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Good News Hour: re-
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"	Traveler": music; guests	Fred Lang, news	ligious program
8:00	Ransom Sherman:	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Singin' Sam": songs	"This Is My Story": dr.
8:15	variety program	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or.	Velney Hard, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	"The Busy Mr. Bingle":	Gloria Jean, songs
8:45	Death Valley; News	"How Can We Get on a	"Aldrich Family": drama	comedy series	"What's Going On?"
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Pay-as-You-Go Basis?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Kodaly:
9:15	teur program	America's Town Meeting	orch.; songs; guests	News Service	Dances from Galanta
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song:	Classical Album: Kodaly:
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Trumpeter	orch.; Betty Hutton	soloists; orchestra	Dances from Galanta
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Garry Moore; Jimmy	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service
10:15	"The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	Durante; G. Gibbs; or.	Sports program	Todd Grant; news
10:30	Paul V. McNutt	World's Most Honored	"Today's News": drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II	Music	guest speakers; orch.	Musical Roundup	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:15	R. B. Rideout; Mas-	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:30	ter Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	So. American Serenade:	Day's End: music
11:45	Music: Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	Frank Black, conductor	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End: News

OPA Answers Questions On Meat Rations

The Office of Price Administration today released the following questions and answers in explanation of meat point rationing:

Q. How many pounds of meat will I be able to buy for each person in my family when rationing begins?

A. You are not on a "per pound" meat ration. What amount you get depends on the cut of meat you buy, and what other rationed foods you wish to buy with your red stamps. You will have 16 points per person to spend each week for meats, cheeses, canned fish, and fats and oils together.

Q. Will I get more meat for my stamps if I buy cuts of higher point value?

A. Not necessarily. Point values are determined by a number of factors in addition to the amount of edible meat per pound. Porterhouse steak, for example, worth eight points per pound, has a large bone. Beef, liver, worth only six points, has no bone at all.

Q. When rationing begins, can I be sure that I will find all the cuts of meat listed on the table of consumer point values in every store?

A. Probably not. In localities where there have been shortages of meat, it may take a little time before markets will have a complete assortment. However, housewives can be sure of finding as much rationed food in any store as they have points to spend.

Q. Will chain stores, as well as high-priced markets, all charge the same number of points per pound for the same cut of meat?

A. Yes. The values are the same all over the country. Sliced bacon, boneless picnics, and most beefsteaks, for example, will have a value of eight points per pound, no matter where you buy them, just as pork liver and veal kidneys will cost five points per pound in every store.

Q. What should I do if the butcher cuts off a larger piece of meat than I asked for—and that costs more points than I want to spend for meat?

A. As a rule, the butcher will be able to reduce the cut to conform to your available points. Where this is impossible, you may be asked to choose another cut.

Q. How will the butcher set the point value of a boned rolled roast?

A. He will weight the roast with the bone in to determine its point value. He may then remove the bone so the roast can be rolled if you wish—and the bone is yours.

Q. Must I pay the same number of points per pound for a whole side of bacon as I do for sliced bacon I buy in packages?

A. No. A whole slab of bacon is considered a wholesale cut and will be sold at the "trade" point value.

Q. How will I know how many points to pay for each cut of meat?

A. Point prices of retail cuts will be listed on an official table of consumer point values and at least one copy will be posted in every store. In addition, each retailer will have a copy of the point value of wholesale cuts. Point values may also be attached to cuts of meat displayed in show cases.

Q. May I have round steak ground for hamburger?

A. Yes. But you must buy it and give points for it as steak. You may then have it ground if you wish.

Q. How do I pay points for meat which is not cut to just an even number of points?

A. A fraction of a point is dropped if it is less than half a point, and a full point is charged if the fraction is more than one half.

Q. How will I know how many points I must pay for a cut of meat if I don't recognize its name on the table of point values?

A. Your butcher is an expert on meat cuts. Ask him your questions.

Q. May I buy ham, bacon, and butter from the farmer with whom I usually trade?

A. Yes. You may continue to buy rationed food anywhere you wish, and you pay the same number of ration points regardless of where you do your buying.

'Vagabond King' Featured in Great Moments of Music

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Selections from Rudolph Friml's "The Vagabond King" will be heard tonight on Great Moments in Music, with Jean Tennyson, soprano, and Charles Kullman, tenor, singing as a duet, "Love Me Tonight." Miss Tennyson also sings a new arrangement of "Someday" and the "Huguette Waltz." Mr. Kullman's solo is "Only a Rose." Robert Weede, baritone, sings "Song of the Vagabonds." George Sebastian conducts the orchestra and chorus, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

To celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company presents a musical program starring Helen Traubel, Richard Crooks, Lynn Murray's Chorus and Don Voorhees' Orchestra. Edwin C. Hill will be master of ceremonies, BLUE-WHDH, 9:30 p. m.

Leo Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, is guest on Milton Berle's program, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

John Freedom dramatizes the rebellion of young Frenchmen who face slavery in Nazi factories. The studio audience will be heard in the closing scene singing the "Marseillaise," in representation of Frenchmen marching in revolt, BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Red Cross Fund Gets $77,358 From Quincy

Employees of the Fore River Shipyard at Quincy gave $47,357.96 to the Red Cross today.

The Bethlehem Steel Company, which owns the yard, contributed another $30,000. The two checks to the Quincy Chapter for the 1943 Red Cross War Fund totaled $77,357.96.

This is probably the biggest contribution from any single company to be made in Massachusetts, Red Cross officials estimated here today.

The biggest Boston gift to date is $75,000, made by the Hayden Foundation, which gave another $75,000 to the Red Cross in New York. The next largest source here proved four Bruin hockey games, which brought just under $50,000.

With the Fore River checks, Quincy slid easily over its quota of $100,000, registering today $112,000.

A Greek in Boston's West End tells a story today that is typical of many being told about the work of the Red Cross in reuniting families even across continents and oceans.

Several years ago this man came to the United States, intending to bring his family later as soon as he had made enough money to pay their passage. He was industrious and thrifty, and he was well on his way to realizing his plan when war abruptly sealed most of Europe to emigration. Italy made war on Greece, and then as months grew into years the Nazis rolled down upon his homeland and devastated it.

When it became evident to him that there was no possibility of rescuing his family until after the war, he cabled them $3,500 to tide them over. In the weeks that followed, however, he had no word from them. His wife and daughter, he knew, were in Axis-occupied territory. As for his son Georgios, in the Greek Army, he didn't know whether he was wounded or even still alive.

Then the father himself grew ill and spent long weeks in a hospital, with the result that when he came out he was forced to take less expensive lodgings. Discouragement descended upon him. One Sunday afternoon as he sat listening to a Greek-American program over the radio, he heard a special announcement that the Red Cross had messages from Greece for a number of persons—and his name was among them. Next morning he was at the American Red Cross Foreign Inquiry and Information Service at 161 Massachusetts Avenue before the doors were open. He was rewarded with this message:

"Dearest Father: We are very anxious about you. Have had no news for a long time. I returned safely and without wounds from the front. Found mother and sister in good health. In May we received the money, a godsend. Only bad news is that I am jobless. Your son, Georgios."

Defense Group May Aid Drive for Help On Farms in State

The entire personnel of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, totaling more than 400,000 men and women, may be enlisted to support the drive to produce more manpower for Massachusetts farms, it was learned today.

Disclosure that plans were being considered for using the Committee in the manpower drive was made following a half-hour conference between Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and J. Wells Farley, executive director of the Committee.

The Governor took the opportunity to reaffirm his confidence in Mr. Farley and his administration of the Committee on Public Safety. He said that newspaper accounts of recent hearings before the joint rules committee of the Legislature on an order for investigation of the Committee had given him added confidence in Mr. Farley's ability.

The Governor expressed hope that activities of the Committee would continue without interruption, and said he feared the Committee might be needed more this summer than ever before.

Persian Display Planned Thursday

A Persian afternoon, including a lecture and modeling and display of Persian art, will be given by the International Institute, 100 Beacon Street, Thursday at 3 p. m.

The scheduled speaker is A. Kahn Rahimi, a native of Teheran, capital of Iran, who will speak on his native country and display the art treasures collected by his father.

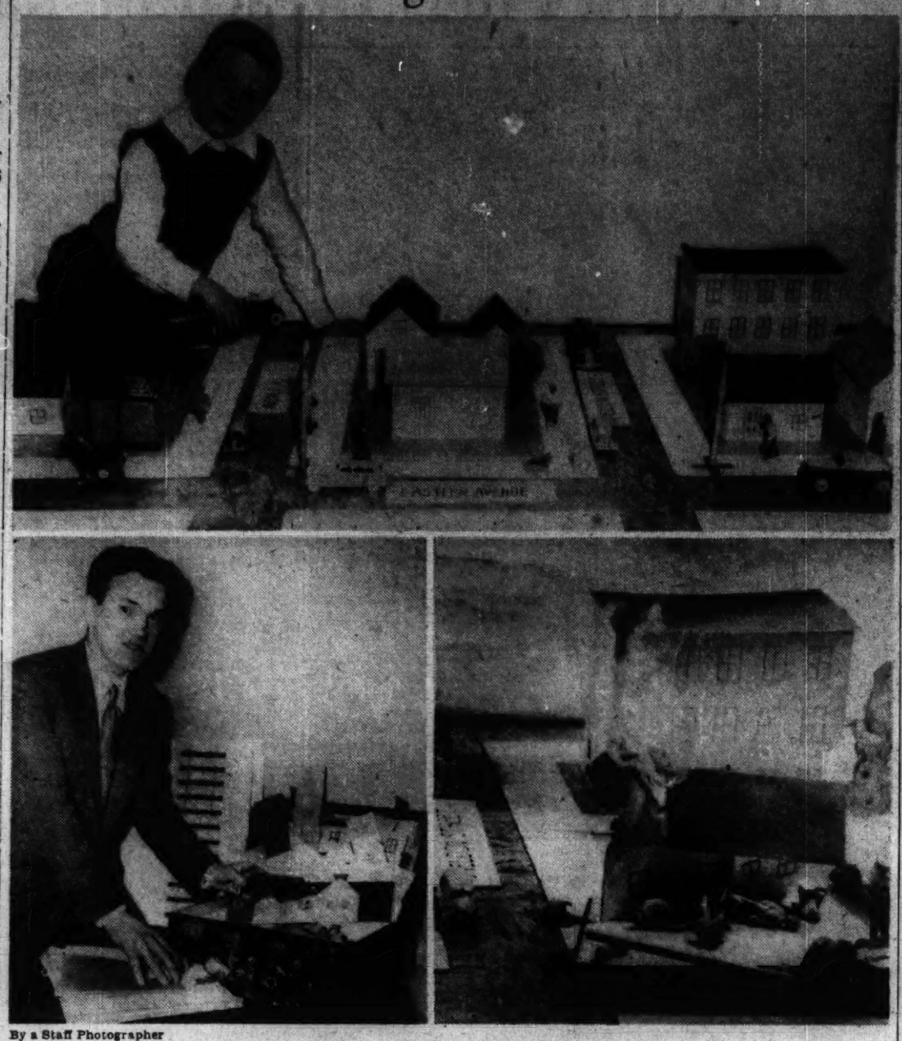
A recital of Persian and Armenian music, played by Louise Vosgerchain, Armenian composer, is to introduce the matinee.

Potato Acreage Up 14 P. C.

Farmers of New England were planning a substantial increase in potato acreage for 1943 notwithstanding the many uncertainties now confronting producers, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, New England Crop Reporting Service, today. The facts are based on reports as of March 1.

The growers reported an intention to increase acreages 14 per cent. Prospective potato plantings in New England of 243,400 acres, compared with 214,300 acres in 1942 and 207,400 acres in 1941.

Visual Training for OCD Wardens



By a Staff Photographer

Model Cardboard Village Recreates Incidents

George E. Gardner, a second-grade pupil from Wakefield, Mass., eyes with some wonderment the cardboard village which Charles E. McMahon of Lynn (lower left) devised for training Office of Civilian Defense wardens. The walls are collapsible, making it a matter of seconds for Mr. McMahon to recreate any incident for civilian defense study. It can be packed up and moved with a minimum of space and effort. A close-up of a "bombing" (lower right) brings the detailed work into focus of the camera's eye.

Cardboard Village Proves Aid In Training Air-Raid Wardens

By Baldwin Garretson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A model cardboard village that can be collapsed and rebuilt in about as much time as it takes to sound an alert has been designed by Charles E. McMahon of Lynn to simulate civilian defense "incidents," real or otherwise, and facilitate the training of air raid wardens.

By using collapsible models hinged with tape Mr. McMahon, a State A. R. P. instructor, could, as he puts it, "duplicate any incident that you can describe," arranging before and after disaster scenes that show wardens at their posts, equipment on the way and pedestrians scurrying out of buildings that cave in at a touch.

Comprised of some 20 miniature structures that run the gamut from a factory to a church, scaled at a half-inch to a foot, the village has two other advantages in the eyes of its designer—its mobility and the inexpensiveness with which it can be reproduced.

The entire setup, including the thin cardboard "blocks," or bases, with the painted sidewalks on which the model community stands and the 25 assorted ten-cent store figures that animate the incident, packs easily into a small fiber case where it weighs less than 10 pounds, thus insuring a minimum of inconvenience when carried.

Two Weeks to Build

It took Mr. McMahon about two weeks of his spare time to build the village, once the idea of visual education for the 400 street wardens he trains occurred to him. The project cost him a few cents more than the $5 which incidentally the Massachusetts School of Art will charge for the 20 sets its students are in the process of completing.

Each of these sets will include some buildings in Mr. McMahon's neighborhood, thus immortalizing briefly the three-story, yellow clapboard apartment house in which he makes his home at 10 Sheldon Street and the one-story garage that are civilian defense headquarters in this district.

Although there is a resemblance between the original locale and its miniature copy, the houses have no chimneys and the church no steeple. They would slow up the quick removal of the cardboard roofs, Mr. McMahon explained.

There are model telegraph poles which can be flicked over with a finger to reproduce a cutting of power lines. They can also be used for tethering a model horse, an ARP regulation that has to be observed in the event a horse happened around during a raid.

Emergency Vehicles

Tiny emergency vehicles are also on hand, an ambulance for the casualties and a demolition truck for debris. A wooden standard marks the district report center, and figures of lead or rubber are there to be arranged in any way Mr. McMahon sees fit. These include some wounded, a sprinkling of wardens, the usual pedestrians who would clutter up any incident, and some Boy Scout messengers.

To lend a bit of realism to the whole thing, Mr. McMahon obtained some titanium tetrachloride, the Army's screening smoke, which is heavier than air and hangs over the buildings quite effectively.

It is also used, Mr. McMahon told us, to simulate gas effects, the yellowish brown smoke rolling through the cardboard debris on air currents agitated by the blades of an ordinary house fan. The titanium tetrachloride, known more simply in chemical warfare circles as F-M, was acquired from the gas officer of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, Theodore Sargent of Swampscott.

The state committee was the first to recognize the collapsible village as a teaching aid, Mr. McMahon said. He explained that Clarence E. Walton, the committee's Director of Training and Education, started the wheels in motion which made him an instructor and ultimately placed the sets in the hands of the Massachusetts School of Art.

The idea occurred to its originator early last August when Mr. McMahon had been mulling over the problem of stepping up the training of the wardens in his district. The city streets could not be used without permission and some public confusion. Paper diagramming of an incident was unsatisfactory.

Thought of Village

"I suddenly thought of a model village," Mr. McMahon said. "It occurred to me that I could understand more easily when I could see the incident, and, if I could, why not the street wardens."

He proceeded to make a workable model. First he bought an interlocking doll's house, but after he had set this up in his living room he discovered it was not easy to collapse, and too bulky, anyway. It was then he conceived the idea cutting his own walls out of cardboard and hinging them together with the transparent tape most commonly associated with library repair shops.

The four walls, painted doors, windows and all, flattened nicely against each other, very much in the way an empty cracker box depresses under pressure, but the model house could be instantly reopened and set up with no damage done. A removable roof could be added.

This makes it possible, Mr. McMahon said, to recreate any incident, allow the wardens to determine what measures should be taken when the cardboard factory is destroyed or the church roof ablaze with a demolition bomb. It may also give the OCD the opportunity to diagram any incident that has actually occurred for further study.

Two of the models will be on display Monday and Tuesday at the Massachusetts Safety Conference on War Production and Civilian Defense at the Hotel Statler.

Six New Englanders In Army Casualties

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The War Department made public the names of 160 United States Army personnel — including six New Englanders—who were killed in action in the Alaskan, Asiatic, European, North African, Pacific, South Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas. The New Englanders were:

North African Area

Connecticut

Marino, Pfc. Ercole E.—Marcellino Marino, father, West Haven.

Massachusetts

McCormack, Cpl. John A.—Mrs. Marion McCormack, wife, N. Quincy.

Oldread, Pvt. Thomas W.—Mrs. Mary Oldread, mother, Holyoke.

Peter, Capt. Howard L.—Mrs. Enid M. Peter, wife, Auburndale.

Pacific Area

Massachusetts

Dubois, Pvt. Albert J.—John Dubois, father, Lowell.

McCahill, Pvt. Daniel E.—Mrs. Mary McCahill, mother, Franklin.

More Firms Indicted On Meat Charges

Two more slaughterers and wholesale meat dealers were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury today for alleged violations of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 involving the sale of beef and veal at wholesale above the Federal Ceiling prices. The indictments were returned to Judge Arthur D. Healey in the United States District Court.

One indictment contained 46 counts against A. Shapiro Beef Company of Brighton, of which Philip Shapiro and his son, Amos, of Brookline, are the owners.

The other indictment containing 32 counts was against S. Hurwitz, a company in Brighton, a co-partnership of Moses B. and Hyman G. Hurwitz, of Boston, and Mitchell Apkon, of Brookline.

Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant United States Attorney, declared that the indictments marked another step by the United States Attorney's office in their campaign to completely wipe out "black-market" operations at the Brighton Abbatoir.

"United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon has directed me to say that the Government intends to continue the presentation of evidence to the Grand Jury until such time as it can be safely said that all dressed cattle coming into Massachusetts are sold at prices within the law," said Mr. Gottlieb.

"There will be no let up of prosecutions. Meat must eventually reach the consumer at reasonable prices. The number of counts in each indictment . . . is a strong indicaton of a scheme on the part of meat slaughters to wilfully evade regulations and acts of Congress expressedly designed to control inflation," said Mr. Gottlieb.

Netherlands Club To Sponsor Talk On Postwar Issues

The Netherlands Club of New England will sponsor a lecture and tea in the Sheraton Room of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Saturday at 3 o'clock.

Proceeds will go to the American Red Cross War Fund Drive, and the event, say the officers of the club, is an expression of gratitude for what the American people and especially the American Red Cross have already done for the stricken people of Holland and the Netherlands East Indies.

Prof. J. Anton de Haas of Harvard University will speak at the tea on "Postwar Problems." He is Vice-Chairman of the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., New England Chapter. Chairmen of the tea are Mrs. George H. Kiesewetter and Mrs. William P. Ripley.

Fishing Pays Big Return

Another record for high financial returns from a fishing trip was set when the dragger Caroline and Mary brought 145,000 pounds of fresh haddock and cod to Boston, it was learned today. Capt. Joseph D. Rose is the skipper. The crew of nine men received for their 10-day trip a gross share of $1,220 a man, out of which must be paid the expenses of the trip. The vessel is the former line trawler Laura Goulart and was changed over into a dragger last year.

'War Orphans' Fund Soars As Mme. Chiang Tours U. S.

By David Lu

Washington Representative of the Central News Agency of China

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 24—Traveling on her special train en route to San Francisco from Chicago Mme. Chiang Kai-shek got a panoramic view from the observation car of America's famed Midwest prairie land and corn belt.

At a number of small stations in Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming where stops were made for fuel and water hundreds of country people lined up to get a glimpse of China's "First Lady." In Omaha where the longest stop was made special troops and police were detailed to keep the crowd away from the station.

At North Platte, Neb., more than a hundred men, women, and children, including many farmers who had come from outlying areas when they received from the Omaha radio the news that Mme. Chiang's train would make a brief stop there, surged close up to the track and cheered as the train went by.

One little boy in overalls who failed to see Mme. Chiang shouted, "Please give her my regards."

At this station 10 Chinese presented a bouquet of roses. When Mme. Chiang left New York she stated that she was making the cross-country tour to see America in wartime. Today she got passing views of Army airfields and for many miles further west she saw hundreds of new Government granaries.

First Tour Since 1917

Mme. Chiang is making her first trip across the United States by train since she left the country in 1917 for China by way of Vancouver. Many of the things she saw, which was in sharp contrast with conditions in wartime China, undoubtedly impressed her.

She is traveling in President Roosevelt's special coach Roald Amunsen which has five compartments. In the same coach is L. K. Kung, Secretary-General to Mme. Chiang, Miss L. T. Kung, personal secretary, and two American nurses.

The coach is also equipped with a special kitchen and small dining section with the observation parlor at the rear. Mme. Chiang has no special diet and eats whatever food is provided on the train. However, she eats lightly. It almost appears that her normal requirements would fit in well with the country's wartime food rationing.

Wartime Menu

For instance, Mme. Chiang does not drink coffee. She uses little butter and sugar. She eats little meat but plenty of fresh vegetables. She likes stewed fruits, specially stewed apples, and also olives and pickles.

Mme. Wei Tao-ming, wife of the Chinese Ambassador at Washington, Dr. Liu Chieh, Chinese Minister at Washington, Maj. Gen. Chu Shih-ming and Mme. Chu, Dr. Hollington K. Tong, Vice-Minister on Information, and seven American newspapermen and women are accompanying the official party. There are also seven Secret Service agents on board the train. Mme. Chiang spent the rest of the afternoon reading and working on her forthcoming speech which will be broadcast from the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco on Saturday night.

CHICAGO — Thirty thousand Chinese "war orphans" in Chungking are following Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's trip across the United States with the greatest interest as voluntary contributions sent to the wife of the Generalissimo since she came to the United States are nearing the $500,000 mark. Mme. Chiang received $70,000 given her by Chinese overseas residing in Chicago and midwestern states during a reception in Chinatown where 4,000 of her countrymen gathered to pay homage. This figure undoubtedly will increase as she visits San Francisco and Los Angeles at the end of this month.

The money has come in from more than 1,000 contributors in practically every state of the Union and in Canada. They represent a good cross-section of the well wishers in America who have been deeply inspired by Mme. Chiang's courage and personality since she arrived in Washington on Feb. 17. The little boys and girls who lost their parents during the war in China received some contributions from American friends when Mme. Chiang personally established her "war orphanage."

Gift From Union

When Mme. Chiang returns to Chungking, she undoubtedly will tell them about some of the inspiring and touching letters and the money she received from little school children, bankers, ministers, housewives, and philanthropists. Five hundred to 1,000 will have new dormitories, dining rooms, and playgrounds on the outskirts of Chungking as a result of the $100,000 gift provided by the International Ladies Garment Workers, which was sent personally by David Dubinsky, the Union's President.

There will be another $7,000 annual income from a trust fund established here by Mrs. Anita McCormick Blaine, heiress to the McCormick reaper fortune. Although the trustees stated that the funds would be left to her discretion, Mme. Chiang, during the signing of the documents here March 20, informed Mrs. Blaine that she would want to use it for her "war orphans," whom she described as the future leaders of China and who will perpetuate the light that shines throughout the world. The other cash donations, much of them from Chinese residents in Boston, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, and other cities, will be used for medicines, clothing and foodstuffs.

High Prices

Prices on everything in Chungking in particular and Free China in general have gone up many, many times due to inflation as a result of more than six years of warfare. With the exception of military supplies, which have been flown into China from India over high mountains in small quantities, there has been practically nothing imported for the common man on the street since the fall of Burma. Cloth for clothing, leather for shoes, limited quantities of daily necessities and foodstuff still are available, but at a very high price. This has been due chiefly because China has been entirely cut off from the sea and has no direct access to foreign lands except by air routes.

Due to lack of adequate transportation, it is likely that Mme. Chiang, with all the contributions she has received since she came to this country, will be able to purchase large quantities of goods to take back to her "war orphans" and other refugees. She may purchase small quantities of much-needed medicines to take home with her. However, the bulk of the money probably will be spent in China for the war orphans. Today one egg costs $2.80 Chinese currency, which is about 14 cents American. Pork, for instance, costs around $20 a pound Chinese money, which is around $1 in United States currency.

More Food for Orphans

Rice and other foodstuffs are equally high. Many of these "war orphans," while being fed and housed, have not received enough nutritious food which an ordinary American child would receive here. With more funds coming in from American friends, these "war orphans" will be able to get more eggs, fresh vegetables, meats, and warm clothing. No doubt some of the money will be used for native-made toys and for educational supplies.

The money which Mme. Chiang has received in the past for relief work in China and the present contributions which are pouring in daily by mail and telegram will go a long way in cementing Chinese-American friendship. Mme. Chiang mentioned in Boston recently that some day some of these war orphans will walk along New England's famous Commons.

One can safely say when victory comes and more funds are raised for their education, these famous "war orphans" who were reared and cared for by the Generalissimo's wife will be one of the strongest links for American-Chinese understanding and for world peace.

Rationing Board's Chief Clerk In Boston Suspended

Because of irregularities in handling the ration program under his jurisdiction, Edward J. Lucas of Roxbury, a chief clerk of the Boston War Price and Rationing Board, today was suspended indefinitely, pending investigation.

This action was taken by Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State Director of the Office of Price Administration, after the request was made by Frederick W. Mansfield, Chairman of the Board, who proposed that Mr. Lucas be relieved of his duties and who recommended Mr. Lucas' suspension.

As the chief clerk, Mr. Lucas has been second in command of the Boston Ration Board, now located at 60 Devonshire Street, since May 9, 1942. He was notified of his suspension by Mr. Bresnahan shortly before noon today.

Council Approves Governor's Men

Appointment by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Henry W. Minot of Brookline as Trustee of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital, to succeed Charles C. Cabot who has resigned, was approved today by the executive council under suspension of rules.

Mr. Minot has for some time been a confidential but unofficial adviser to the Governor.

The Council also approved the Governor's appointment of Charles H. Sawyer of Worcester to the Massachusetts Art Commission. He succeeds Hermann Dudley Murphy of Lexington.

No nomination was submitted to the Council of a successor to Joseph Mitchell, Negro member of the State Parole Board, who last week became Secretary to the Executive Council. The Council will meet again March 31.

Lottery Man Fined $500

Julius T. Ternakoff, of Dorcester, one of the 300-add defendants indicted as a result of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's crusade against the number pool racket in Boston, paid a fine of $500 in Superior Criminal Court today before Judge Frank H. Donahue. The fine was imposed after he pleaded guilty to the one indictment against him charging him in three counts with conspiracy to promote a lottery.

Judge Queries Aliens On Nation or Union

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, March 24

A score or more members of labor unions told Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure at their naturalization proceedings March 22 that they would obey the nation's President in the event their unions ordered them to strike and the President asked them to remain at work.

Judges St. Sure, who speaks on various subjects at his regular Monday Naturalization Court, asked which applicants were union members. Those who raised their hands were asked to step forward and the Judge asked the question.

The Judge said he asked regarding unions only because he wanted the applicants to reflect that the nation was in total war, not to embarrass them.

Orchestra Stars Despite Lost Fiddles

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—The Cleveland Symphony Orchestra used substitute instruments, played substitute music, and wore substitute clothes, but the concert it played here March 22 was acclaimed as superb.

The Orchestra's baggage was "lost" through a train mix-up. When the musicians arrived they scurried around town borrowing fiddles and horns, enough music for a full program, and clothes to wear. The Charlotte Symphony Orchestra stepped into the breach with instruments and music, although Arthur Rodzinski, Conductor of the Cleveland orchestra, had to change every number on the program but one.

Mr. Rodzinski himself wore a gray street suit and there wasn't a white tie or a tuxedo among the group.

First U. S.-Born Japanese Entering Army From N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Leroy Yogi Fukushima, American citizen of Japanese extraction, will have his wish fulfilled April 17 when he enters the United States Army.

Leroy, "embarrassed" because people stared at him, applied for duty under provisions of a recent Selective Service directive, permitting certain registrants to volunteer.

He's the first of such cases to be accepted for induction in New York City.

Hurley to Act For President In Middle East

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, presidential handy man, today prepared to take off on another international assignment—this time into the Near and Middle East where a pair of diplomatic problems are current:

1. How to bring about a union of resident and Fighting French forces;

2. How to apply the Atlantic Charter for the first time in proposed elections for two republics under French control.

President Roosevelt said yesterday he was sending General Hurley on a new mission, simultaneously disclosing the latter's resignation from his diplomatic post as Minister to New Zealand. The only soldier in the nation's diplomatic service in his most recent capacity, General Hurley has flown both the Atlantic and Pacific as the President's emissary, and has visited North and South America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia. Recently he returned from the Russian battlefronts.

His assignment to the Near East aroused particular interest in diplomatic quarters because American hopes for a union of forces between the French commander in North Africa, Gen. Henri Giraud, and the Fighting French chief, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, rest largely on General Catroux. High Commissioner in the French mandated territories of Syria and Lebanon.

General Catroux is a follower of General de Gaulle, but is considered more conciliatory than his chief, and thus perhaps better able to settle divergencies between the two leaders.

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Rommel's Force Repulses British Advance Unit and Plugs Breach in Mareth Line

Continued from Page 1

in this latter action Marshal Rommel seems to have suffered a substantial reverse. United States artillery, hidden in a narrow mountain pass, knocked out an estimated 30 of his tanks.

Meanwhile in Russia, Soviet troops continue to beat back every attempt of the Germans to establish themselves on the east bank of the northern Donets and to press steadily forward toward the key central German base of Smolensk.

It was officially announced in India that Marshal Wavell's British-Indian forces had failed in four attempts to crush Japanese defenses on the tip of the Mayu Peninsula in Burma. This means that General Wavell now must readjust his positions before the monsoons start in a few weeks.

North Africa:

In informing the House of Commons that the Germans by counter-attacks had regained the greater part of the bridgehead driven through the Mareth Line by the British Eighth Army and that the main defense line of the Axis was largely restored, Prime Minister Churchill warned that the Battle of Tunisia had not yet reached its climax and that much hard fighting still was ahead of British and American troops.

"I do not wish that hopes of an easy decision should be encouraged," he said. "On the other hand I have great confidence in the final result."

Dispatches from Allied headquarters in North Africa painted a confused situation everywhere in Southern Tunisia.

In extremely hard fighting the British, who had driven a bridgehead through the Mareth Line in a frontal assault near the coast, succeeded in repulsing all efforts of the Germans to dislodge them from the area of Mareth Village, an Allied communiqué said.

East of El Guetar where Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and his Americans were within an hour's drive of the sea, dispatches from the front said the Americans from their positions in the hills on either side of narrow Suetaria Pass had poured artillery fire into a force of some 100 German tanks, destroying from 10 to 30 of them.

Mareth Village is about 20 miles from Gabès behind the Mareth Line. Broadcasts from the Algiers Radio reported that advanced elements of Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's forces were within 13 miles of Gabès, but these reports were not supported by any other source and were in contradiction to the statement of Prime Minister Churchill who said he spoke from information later than that published in morning newspapers.

Cargo-Ship Carriers Nazi Threat to U. S.?

By the Associated Press

Orlando, Fla., March 24

Brig. Gen. Willis R. Taylor, Commander of the First Fighter Command, Mitchel Field, N. Y., said last night in an interview that Germany, which has threatened retaliatory bombing of the United States, is reported to have converted merchantmen capable of catapulting 15-ton bombers.

"We realize now more than ever that we cannot relax our vigilance on air defense, and we are ready and on the alert if anything happens," said General Taylor, who came here during an inspection tour from Maine to Florida.

Nazis Say Dent Has Been Ironed Out

German military spokesmen were quoted in Berlin broadcasts as admitting that General Montgomery's Army had temporarily penetrated into the Mareth Line at one place, but said the break had been "ironed out."

The spokesman said, however, that only the "overture" of the "great British offensive is behind us." It was claimed that 44 British tanks had been destroyed and prisoners captured.

While the frontal assault of General Montgomery had run into a terrific struggle which was not minimized by headquarters' spokesmen, the looping drive of his detachments which circled Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's inland flank gained about two miles in the smash toward El Hamma, Axis air base and oasis crossroads 20 miles west of Gabes and at the western end of the bottleneck between the Chott Djerid salt lake and the sea.

These forces drove the Germans off the high ground of Djebel Tebaba despite strong armored opposition and reached a point only eight miles from El Hamma.

This fighting was taking place about 30 miles north of the main battle at Mareth, well to the rear of Axis positions.

American infantry and tankmen by holding Guetaria Pass east of El Guetar on the southerly road from Gafsa toward the sea, saved General Patton's armored forces beyond Maknassy on the northerly road from Gafsa from a threat to their rearward communications.

This enabled the northerly column to win Don Douaou, a point six miles beyond Maknassy and only 28 miles from the enemy's coastal road.

This column took a number of Italian prisoners.

The Patton force defending Guettaria Pass 10 miles southeast of El Guetar was officially reported to have destroyed 10 enemy tanks, but front reports said 20 more were knocked out. An Italian encampment of 200 men was captured.

Although General Montgomery had not been able to advance his wedge driven into the Mareth Line, an Allied communiqué said 2,000 Axis prisoners had been captured there so far.

The Allied air offensive reached a new peak Tuesday as American Fortresses escorted by Lightnings raided the Bizerte docks.

Low-flying sweeps accounted for a number of the tanks destroyed in the Guetaria Pass struggle. In one sweep by Airacobras six enemy tanks were hit.

Spitfires patrolling the Bizerte area had a battle with 12 enemy fighters and destroyed two of them.

Wide World

It's All a Part of Global Strategy

Gen. Hsiung Shir-hui, leader of a Chinese Military Mission which went to the United States, visited Britain on his way back from Washington to China. The General is shown inspecting the equipment of air-borne troops just landed from a glider.

Russia:

Nazis Thrown Back After Crossing Donets

The Germans crossed the northern Donets River in force east of Belgorod Tuesday night, but Russian communiqués said they were driven back from a town they had seized on the eastern side of the river.

There have been no indications that such a mass crossing has been repeated during the last few hours, although there have been more attempts.

One Soviet communiqué said the Red Army on the western front—which had been described as the central front before the concerted drive for Smolensk developed—continued its offensive, capturing several villages and wiping out a force of German rapid-fire riflemen surrounded in a forest north of Dukhovschino.

The Russians also were reported to have taken several other settlements in other sectors of their push toward Smolensk and to have seized a tactically important line.

Heavy losses were inflicted again upon the Germans in the Belgorod area when Soviet troops smashed a German truck column and destroyed trucks, tanks, and fuel wagons.

The 50-mile stretch of the twisting Donets River betwen Chuguev and Belgorod is seeing some of the most bitterly fought, co-ordinated infantry and tank attacks of the Russian-German war.

The German Air Force continued its activity over this front, repeatedly raiding Russian positions but getting a taste of fire, too.

There have been several crossings of the northern Donets by the Germans and always they have been in force, but the Russians have not permitted them to remain on the eastern bank for more than a few hours.

Germans Attempting To Crack Line

The invaders were throwing 25 to 50 tanks against narrow sectors, a dispatch to Red Star said, hoping to crack the line and pour through a small breach, then endanger the entire section from the flanks.

But all efforts so far have failed and major-scale tank battles continued, it was said.

Apparently, too, the Red Army still was holding several sectors on the west bank of the Donets. For the past few days there have been no reports from the elbow of the river, in the Izyum sector, but there is no reason to presume that fighting has slackened in this area where the Germans suffered severely in an ambitious attempt to storm across the still icy stream.

In the Chuguev sector, Red Star related, 200 tanks have been mounted by the Germans on a front less than a mile long with strong air support.

The Russian Army's arrival in the area about Dukhovschino marked one of the most significant marches to date in this area.

Dispatches carefuly stated that the fighting actually was in a sector north of this Smolensk Province town, which puts a Russian force in an area about two score miles from the German base at Smolensk.

The attack here was by the Russian force which has been mopping up numerous settlements in this forest region south of Bely. Still another Soviet group is moving westward along the Vyazma-Smolensk railway and highway.

A German High Command communiqué broadcast by the Berlin Radio told of a battle in the Leningrad area. It said that a "defensive battle south of Lake Ladoga is continuing with unabated violence. The Soviet onslaught, supported by numerous battle planes and strong artillery fire, was repulsed in embittered fighting at close quarters with high casualties inflicted on the enemy."

The Nazi war bulletin added that there was "fighting activity of local importance only in other sectors of the Eastern Front."

Burma:

British See Benefit In Mayu Campaign

Qualified observers in Calcutta said that although British troops have failed in four attempts to crush Japanese defenses on the tip of Mayu Peninsula and to hold their own positions between the Arakan and Mayu Rivers in Burma, they nevertheless had accomplished three objectives:

1. They killed Japanese.
2. They gained valuable experience in jungle warfare.
3. They frustrated any plan the Japanese may have had to invade India before the monsoon.

Now the British must readjust their forces to positions which can be supplied during the monsoon period, when upwards of 300 inches of rain floods hundreds of square miles.

Only a few weeks remain before the monsoons break.

The campaign down the Mayu Peninsula, with Donbaik as one of the objectives, marked the peak of British operations in the Arakan area of Burma.

They had greater fire power than the Japanese on one front and had extended their sway eastward without Japanese opposition earlier, but were unable to capitalize on their gains.

As the situation stands today, the British are unlikely to clear the peninsula before the monsoons.

British efforts on the peninsula bogged down mainly because they were unable to capture two Japanese strong points in three major attacks, all of which followed the same pattern: a barrage followed by a frontal infantry charge, supported by aircraft.

It had been considered too dangerous to by-pass the strong points which twice have been surrounded.

Both sides suffered considerable casualties considering the size of the front.

South Pacific:

Japanese Planes Blasted on Ground

A growing concentration of Japanese air power in the Southwest Pacific was dealt a severe blow in the pre-dawn bombing of three airdromes at Rabaul, New Britain, Tuesday, Allied headquarters in Australia announced.

Reconnaissance discovered the massed planes Monday and the bomber fleet went to work on it in an hour-long raid before daylight Tuesday "in the face of fierce antiaircraft and searchlight barrages . . . in a series of co-ordinated strikes," the communiqué said.

Not an Allied bomber was lost although some were damaged, and a 10,000-ton transport was added to the bag when returning bombers sighted it off Cape Gazelle and set it afire, it was declared.

The enemy planes were nested at Lakunai, Vunakanau, and Rapopo airdromes.

"Fifty-four tons of bombs ranging from 2,000-pounders to fragmentation incendiaries were dropped on runways, dispersal areas, installations, searchlights, and gun positions," the communiqué stated. "Fires immediately broke out in all the target areas, rising and multiplying as our aircraft increased their pressure, columns of smoke reaching thousands of feet into the air."

It was indicated that a substantial proportion of the Japanese plane pack was destroyed or damaged, as "congested aircraft on the ground were repeatedly hit."

In the Air:

Allied Planes Strike At Northern France

Allied airmen struck again Wednesday at enemy targets in Northern France as Nazi warplanes resumed hit-and-run raids on coastal districts of Britain.

Heavy explosions west of Boulogne rocked houses in the Folkestone area after formations of Allied planes had streaked across the Channel.

The burst of daylight activity provided a follow-up to night attacks by RAF fighters on railway communications in Northwest Germany and occupied territory.

As the Allied daylight raiders kept up a regular shuttle service across narrow Dover Strait, high-flying Germans, using the mist as cover, crossed the British coast to bomb a locality in the Southeast.

More formations of Allied planes headed for Northern France later in the morning, but all were flying too high for watchers on the coast to determine whether they were British or American.

Nazi Air Losses:

U. S. Downs 52 Fighters in Raid

United States heavy bombers knocked down 52 German fighters positively in last week's raid on Vegesack, near Bremen, plus 20 probably shot down and 23 damaged, it was disclosed by Maj. Gen. Ira Eaker in a statement issued at United States Eighth Air Force headquarters somewhere in England.

The total of positive victims topped the previous record of 48 in a 100-plan raid last Oct. 10 on Lille, France.

He disclosed that German fighter victims in Monday's raid on Wilhelmshaven were 28 positively shot down, 9 probably shot down, and 9 damaged.

That made for the total of 51 American operations in Europe to date a record of 356 victims against 90 bombers lost, it was stated.

The Vegesack raid, General Eaker said, marked an end of the "experimental" period in high-altitude daylight precision bombing.

It now has been definitely established as practical without uneconomical losses.

China:

Three Towns Taken From Japanese

A Chinese communiqué said the fortunes of war were shifting in favor of the Chinese in the Hupeh-Hunan battle zone with the recapture of three towns south of the Yangtze and two on the north side of the river.

It was disclosed, however, that the Japanese had launched a new campaign in the southern Province of Kwangtung from Luichow Peninsula where they recently occupied the French-leased territory of Kwangchowan. The communiqué said the Japanese broke through Chinese defense lines at several points, but eventually were repulsed after suffering 200 casualties when Chinese defenders were reinforced.

The fighting in southern Hupeh raged unabated as the Chinese battled to save rich rice fields around Tungting Lake, the communiqué said.

U-Boat Toll:

Nazis Claim Sinking Of 15 Allied Ships

The German Radio, reporting a special war communiqué, said that German submarines within a few days recently had sunk 15 ships totaling 73,000 tons and torpedoed two other vessels in attacks on supply ships for the North African front.

These claims, which were without Allied confirmation, were made in a bulletin broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press.

The Germans asserted their victims were in convoys bound for Gibraltar, coming from America and in the Mediterranean.

At the same time, a Tokyo radiocast in the Japanese language to South America, reported in New York by the Office of War Information, said a Japanese merchant ship named the Takashio Maru had been sunk by an Allied submarine March 19 off the coast of Formosa.

Kiska Raided:

Japanese Airfield Target of Bombers

America's stepped-up air offensive against the Japanese force on Kiska Island, it was said in Washington, is designed primarily to prevent the enemy from building an airfield on the mountainous Aleutian base.

New blows in this offensive were reported by the Navy in a communiqué which said that Kiska was attacked Monday by two groups of Liberator heavy and Mitchell medium bombers but that "except for one large fire results were not observed."

Axis 'Fidgets' Mark Haste To Fortify Greek Peninsula

ANKARA, Turkey, March 22. Delayed. (AP)—The Axis is reported heavily reinforcing the Peloponnensian area of Greece.

A usually reliable Balkan source stated today that four divisions—three Italian and one German—now are there. They are commanded by Italian General Marginoti, who has closed the port towns of Nauplia, Kalamata, Pylus, and Patras to all travelers except those with special authorization. All these ports are heavily mined and ringed with strong antiaircraft defenses.

According to this information, riots have been provoked at Athens by the menace of civil mobilization, brought about by a series of strict security orders from the occupation authorities. Workers and clerks must leave their places of work one at a time, and everyone seen in groups is liable to imprisonment up to 12 years. If the groups are of a political nature, stiffer penalties can be inflicted and the leaders may face capital punishment.

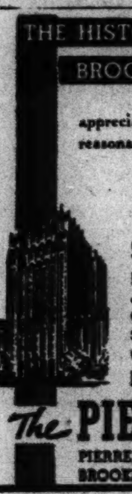
Movement of civilian automobiles and trucks has been forbidden between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m. and a blackout ordered from 6 p. m. to 5 a. m.

In reprisal for Greek guerrilla activity, Axis troops are reported to have burned down a village near Parnassus.

This Balkan source reported a large-scale battle between Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, Yugoslav guerrilla leader, and German and Italian troops in one region. In another battle with Yugoslav Patriots near the village of Livno, the Germans were reported to have lost 250 killed and 50 captured.

Women Army Doctors Approved by Committee

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation providing for appointment of women physicians and surgeons in the Army and Navy Medical Corps has been approved by the House Military Committee.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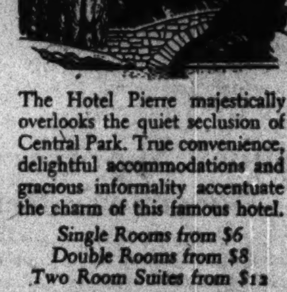

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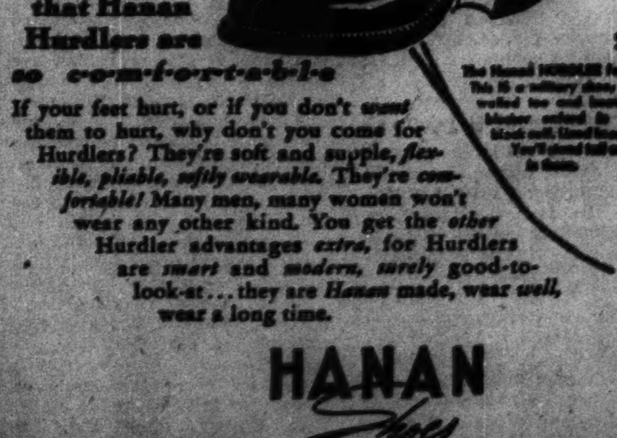

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Greek Government Moves Needed to Clear Allied Path

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Plans for transfer of the Greek Provisional Government from London, where all such governments have been existing more or less remote from their peoples, to the front-line atmosphere of Cairo have stirring implications.

They suggest that the days of living only to keep an idea of national sovereignty alive are over and the days of getting back to realities are approaching. They suggest that the time may not be far off when the Greek Government and Greek soldiers will get back into touch with their own people—a prospect which improves with every mile that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is driven nearer to the sea.

Reality sent the King and his Premier, Emmanuel Tsouderos, rushing to Cairo, for politics stirs in all true Greeks and politics becomes more intense among free Greeks in the Middle East as the time of waiting draws to its close. In the military sphere, the Greek forces in exile now are furbished for the big event. They have an Army which distinguished itself notably at El Alamein. They have a growing Navy which has done yeoman work in the Eastern Mediterranean. But they need a little political housecleaning to go with it.

Adjustment Period

They are going through certain pains of adjustment now, as undoubtedly each government in exile will when it begins to reestablish contact with those who remained at home and went through the ordeal of German occupation and German exploitation. Their pains became acute among the two Greek brigades which went back to the Eastern Mediterranean to prepare for their own future day of glory after helping to drive Marshal Rommel as far as Mersa Matruh. There was no difficulty when they were driving Germans west. But when they turned their faces back toward Greece and began to ready themselves for that moment, they became acutely aware of home politics.

Their awareness of such politics produced the resignation of Vice-Premier and Defense Minister Canelopoulis. And that resignation awakened the Greek Government in London to the fact that the time had come to get down to realities and down to hard work in ironing out Greek politics. The big difficulty is that while all Greeks are partisans of Greek independence, all Greeks are not of the same thought as to the form of government under which they should exercise their independence.

There are those among them who feel a nostalgic affection for the dictatorship of former Premier Metaxas. There are others who took their politics from babyhood in the school of Venizelos. Complicating the picture is the fact that Mr. Canelopoulis is the only member of the Provisional Government who endured a period of tribulation under the German heel—a fact which set him somewhat apart from his colleagues who had journeyed to London at an earlier date. He came out of Greece only last May, when he was promptly included in the Government to give it a closer link with those back home. His resignation therefore is a serious matter which called for prompt action.

Difficulties No Surprise

That the Greeks had such difficulties should be no surprise. What they are going through is a pattern which almost inevitably will apply to every government in exile. Others well may benefit from the Greek example. The important and interesting thing today is that the Greeks have moved nearer to Greece and are trying to order their political household to accord with the better order in their military.

As to that, there is no question. Their two brigades are being reformed into a complete division and their Fleet has been restored to the strength it mounted at the beginning of the war.

Meanwhile, guerrilla resistance in the mountains of Greece is progressing promisingly. As yet it does not approximate the organized forces in Yugoslavia. Mostly they are little isolated pockets, including British troops who never have surrendered. The big thing now is to get short-wave radio sets to them so that they can communicate with one another—which is being done. Contact has been established with the Greek forces outside, and the King has sent a message to the Patriots inside Greece commending them on their continuation of the struggle.

Basic Elements

The whole produces the basic elements of the picture which will come into being when the time comes to open an Allied land front in Southeastern Europe. Whether that is planned for an early or late part of the operation is something only President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and their military staffs know. But it stand to reason that someday there will be a landing in or near Greece. The Balkans provided the highway for the stroke which in 1918 probably did more than any one other to bring General von Ludendorff to the point of mental capitulation. The Balkans are likely once more to be the highway for a blow which will drive toward the heart of Hitler's Empire.

It is the most direct route and the one where the most help is to be expected. Guerrillas of all countries are operating in the mountains from Southern Greece to the Bavarian Alps. German communications are most endangered through the Balkans. When Tunisia falls, the next move easily might be a landing in Greece. Thus the situation provides all the more reasons why the Greek King and Cabinet should, as they are doing, get in quickly with the job of ironing out their internal Greek political problems.

'Come On, Boys, Let's Get After 'Em'

Wide World

'Major' Ready for a Ride

In his own way, "Major," mascot of the "Grasshopper" squadron, is telling (left to right) Staff Sergeant C. O. Abercrombie of Clinton, Okla., Lieut. H. W. Hays of Chicago, and Staff Sergeant Dale F. Kingsley of Wellington, Kan., that he is ready for another ride.

How the British Breached Mareth Line

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AT THE MARETH LINE IN TUNISIA, March 24 (AP)—The British Eighth Army made their break in the Mareth Line on the coastal flank at about 3 a. m. yesterday, shattering the Nazi-held fortifications after less than 30 hours of the heaviest fighting yet produced by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's offensive against the Afrika Korps of Marshal Erwin Rommel.

The British had attempted to consolidate and widen the gap to enable armor and men to follow through it.

The Germans, however, rushed crack troops of the panzer Grenadiers into the concrete strongpoint to replace the Italians, who bore the initial force of the attack.

The British bombarded the enemy positions heavily, then attacked in full force.

As a result more than 300 Italians deserted, laid down their arms and threw themselves on the mercy of the Eighth Army.

It is difficult to say how many were deserters and how many were captured, but it is clear that the deserters were among the Italians and not the Germans.

Barrage by Artillery

As this was being written the British were trying to hold a gap in the Mareth Line from the coast to a point two miles inland, and the bridgehead across the Wadi Zigzaou had been deepened to approximately 1,000 yards.

In the cold figures of these dimensions lies the story of the British Army and its General, Montgomery.

The attack began Saturday night with hundreds of guns pouring tons of explosives on a plot less than a mile wide.

The barrage centered first on an enemy strongpoint east of the Wadi Zigzaou, which was on the left flank of the British advance.

It was necessary to wipe out this position to protect the troops from the flanking gunfire.

For 30 minutes the guns hammered this point held by the Germans, and then the infantry moved in to seize the position. The guns shifted their fire and the barrage was laid down in front of the British, who had been getting into position in the moonlight.

For 18 minutes the shells fell in a line in front of the Gurkhas (India troops), and then the barrage began creeping toward the Wadi Zigzaou. The troops followed closely behind this barrage.

Mine Fields Crossed

The barrage lifted over the wadi to the west side hammering the concrete strongpoints. Five of these positions were on the west lip of the wadi and two others were beyond them.

The positions to the left and right are known as Zarat, Ouerzi, an unnamed post, Ksiba West and Ksiba East. Behind these are Ouerzi West and Ouerzi East.

Crossing mine fields under intense enemy fire, the troops spread into the wadi, dashed across the ravine under a hail of cross fire and then clambered up the left bank with scaling ladders and by climbing over each other's backs.

Then the British stormed the enemy's concrete strongholds, crossing antitank pits, cutting barbed wire and throwing hand grenades.

At dawn they held three center positions and they had driven a wedge into the Mareth Line. But to hold what had been gained was clearly to be a difficult operation.

Meanwhile, the engineers had driven a road across the wadi, and antitank guns and some tanks had crossed it, but there were four enemy strongpoints still holding and pouring a cross fire down the wadi and on the bridge held by the Britisn over the wadi.

Fresh Troops Arrive

The fire was from Zarat and Ksiba East on the flanks and the two rear positions. The British held until nightfall, when new fresh troops came across the wadi to help them.

While the barrage covered the enemy strong points holding out, this time they were manned by panzer Grenadiers instead of the Italians.

With the same tactics they had used the night before, the British were storming the four remaining strong points. Meanwhile, they were attempting to push more tanks and guns across the wadi over the new road built by the engineers.

Dawn found the British evidently wearied by the strain of the long struggle.

Nazis 'See' Invasion; Fire on Sicilians

By the Associated Press

London, March 24

The Rome Radio in a broadcast recorded by Reuters said March 23 that German soldiers "evidently suffering from shortsightedness" fired on Sicilian fishermen because they mistook them for the advance guard of an invasion fleet.

Alberta Resort Hotels Not Opening This Year

CALGARY, Alberta, March 24 (AP)—Officials of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways announced here that Alberta resort hotels and lodges would not open for business this year.

Major places affected, it was announced, are the Banff Springs Hotel, Château Lake Louise, Jasper Park Lodge, and Morraine Lake Lodge.

Shippers See U-Boat Answer In Carefully Guarded Convoys

LIVERPOOL, March 24 (AP)—The convoy system is the most effective answer to German submarine attacks on the Allies' overseas supply lines provided the convoys are properly guarded, the Liverpool Steamship Owners Association declared today in its annual report.

Asserting that losses suffered in heavily guarded troop convoys had been negligible, the statement said:

"There is no reason to think that if a similar degree of protection were available for all convoys it would not produce the same result and break the back of the (submarine) campaign."

The shipowners urged that in addition to being equipped with stronger surface escorts convoys should be given the widest possible air cover.

"It is reduction of losses and not their replacement which is vital," the report declared.

"Replacement by wartime types will not restore the quality of ships lost from the prewar liner fleets, nor does it remedy the loss of valuable cargoes and still more valuable lives."

The statement warned that the "admittedly amazing" results achieved by United States shipbuilders should not be permitted to overshadow "the essential need for prevention of loss and the destruction of the attacker."

Derby Attendance Limited to Louisville

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Railroad and bus carriers agreed today to co-operate with Government efforts to limit attendance at this year's running of the Kentucky Derby to residents of the Louisville area.

Because of heavy transportation demands for the movement of troops and other war-connected travel, the Office of Defense Transportation is seeking to make the turf classic a purely "street car" affair.

In addition to limiting ticket sales to residents of the Louisville area, the Churchill Downs management has agreed to obtain from each purchaser a statement that his tickets will not be used by persons employing other than local transportation to attend the Derby.

Dutch Natural Scientist Becomes U. S. Citizen

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 24 (AP)—Dr. Cornelius Bol, noted Stanford University natural scientist and a native of the Netherlands, became an American citizen on March 22.

Dr. Bol, who came to the United States in 1936, developed a tiny quartz mercury-vapor lamp whose light rivals the sun's rays in intensity. It is about the size of an ordinary kitchen match, but produces a light beam, with the aid of a 36-inch reflector, in excess of 1,000,000 candlepower a square inch of the reflecting surface. His wife was naturalized last week.

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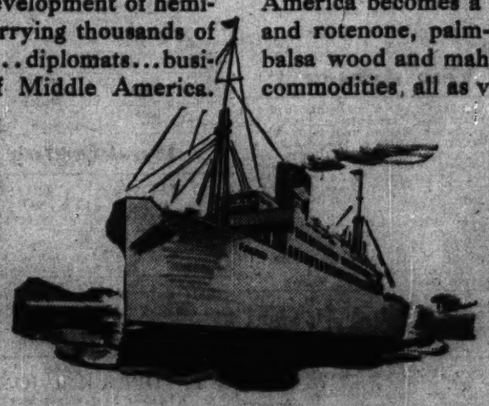

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Subverters in U. S. Linked With Mexican Sinarquistas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—The Mexican National Anti-Nazi-Fascist Committee has "documentary proof" that the activities of certain subversive elements in the United States—especially among the Mexican population of California—are directly connected with the Sinarquista movement in Mexico, according to Alfredo Felix Diaz Escobar, head of the Committee and a member of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies.

Señor Diaz Escobar, in an interview at the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs here March 22, said the Sinarquista clamed a membership of 50,000 in Los Angeles alone. The movement exists in California because the United States has done nothing to suppress it, he added.

"The device of the Sinarquistas is to spread confusion and misunderstanding, particularly among the peasants," he said, summarizing the efforts of the movement throughout all Latin-America. "Leaders of the movement take advantage of historical incidents to drive a wedge in the Good Neighbor Policy. They point to injuries done Latin-Americans by Yankee imperialists, and lead the people to believe that those injustices came from the American people as a whole."

Describing the Sinarquista movement in Mexico, Señor Diaz Escobar said it had direct connections with the Falange and was a pro-Fascist organization with from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 members.

The Sinarquistas have been hostile to governmental measures to increase collaboration between Mexico and other United Nations, at times provoking armed uprisings to further the Axis cause, Señor Diaz Escobar told interviewers. Both Mexican Houses of Congress have twice unanimously requested President Avila Camacho to dissolve the movement, he recalled.

The founder of the Sinarquista movement was Oscar Reitther, a pro-Nazi German, professor of languages at the Civil College of Guanajuato, the Mexican Deputy said.

"Our President has been entirely too generous with these people," he continued. "He is striving for harmony among all groups in Mexico and refuses to resort to force to disband Fascist groups. Unfortunately, the Fascists don't understand that kind of talk."

The Mexican National Anti-Nazi-Fascist Committee has 2,000,000 members and works in co-operation with farm and labor groups inside Mexico and has fraternal relations with similar committees throughout the Western Hemisphere, Señor Diaz Escobar said. The effort of the Committee is to combat subversive elements and to shape Mexican public opinion toward more active participation in the war. There are no Communists among the membership of the organization, he stressed.

Operators and Miners Agree On Extension of Parleys

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP) — Northern Appalachian soft coal mine operators and the United Mine Workers agreed today to continue the mines in operation for 30 days after April 1 on a retroactive basis. The present contract expires March 31.

Charles O'Neill, spokesman for the northern operators, made the following announcement after a 90-minute meeting between the operators and the U. M. W., negotiating for a contract for 450,000 miners:

"We have reached an agreement at last for continuing the operation of the mines for 30 days after April 1, on a retrocative basis as suggested by the President."

The resolution was signed by representatives of both sides. John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President, headed the signatures for the miners and Mr. O'Neill for the operators.

Southern Appalachian soft coal operators yesterday urged immediate submission of the differences between Appalachian area operators and the United Mine Workers of America to the War Labor Board "for hearing and final determination."

Accepting President Roosevelt's proposal for continued bituminous coal production during the settlement of the current dispute, the southern operators added in a statement that "the issues at this conference cannot be composed by the process of collective bargaining."

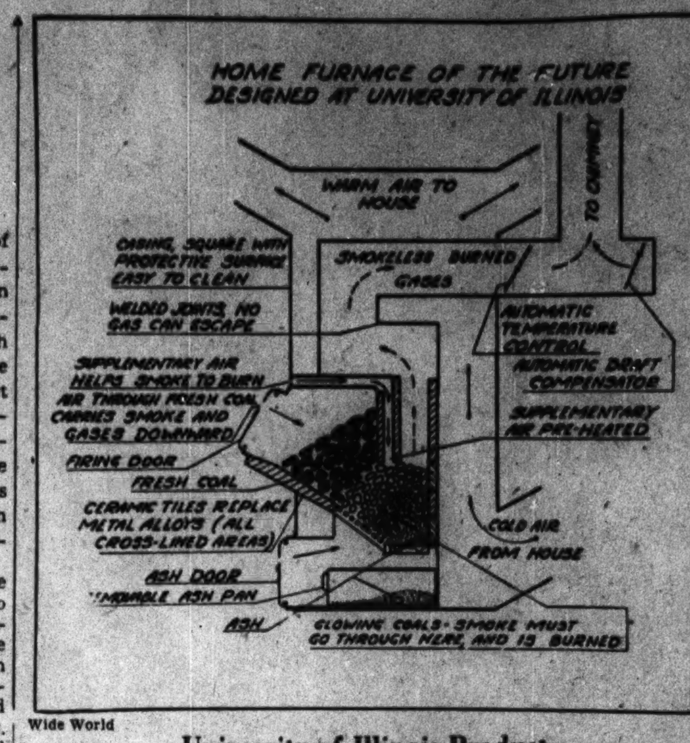
Save Today for 'Home of Tomorrow'

Furnace which burns coal without smoke in hands of the unskilled fireman promised after war.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Save today for that "home of tomorrow." Use the wartime moratorium on private building to plan for postwar living. Fire the handyman and install a furnace which burns coal without smoke in the hands of the unskilled fireman. Get ready for the rebuilding of entire cities from the blight of generations. Don't worry about the old house in the postwar markets . . . you will be able to turn it in on a new one, just like the automobile.

These are but factors in the sparkling bonanza of things to come foreseen by building magazines, advertisements, conference speakers, news broadcasts and in the actual introduction of new although not thoroughly tested building methods and materials. Hardly a publication or national conference on ecomonics is without some emphatic emphasis upon the shape of things to come through rehabitation of great cities and rehousing of individual families in homes that all but run themselves.



Wide World

University of Illinois Product

Here engineers have solved the problem of wasted heat units that go up the chimney in smoke. By a unique system of combustion, the small-size coal furnace burns the smoke before it can escape, as the diagram shows.

Down Draft

The furnace they talk about is a development of University of Illinois engineers. It does what heating engineers have been trying to do for years . . . burns the smoke which usually goes up the chimney in wasted heat units. The furnace itself is only two feet square and less than six feet high. Heat causes the coal to give off smoke and gases which pass through glowing coals at the bottom. At the point where the smoke reaches the gowing fire, a down draft causes combustion of the smoke.

Application of engineering principles to homebuilding will produce a postwar house that is dustless, draftless, air and sound conditioned and almost perfectly lighted, one large national publication will state in its April issue. At the same time, Westinghouse engineers are doing a behind-the-scenes war job in air-conditioning, humidifying and air testing, generally, in the production of safety fabrics which is bound to react in vast improvements for home conditioning.

Current plans for plastic homes are already taking definite shape in the testing of minor details such as paper plastics which have a smooth surface more resistant to scratching and denting than aluminum, yet equal to aluminum in mechanical strength on a weight basis. Other improvements in plastics coming under the head of military secrets open new possibilities for packaged bathrooms and kitchens, new lightweight, load-bearing wall sections with integral insulation and completely weather resistant finishes, easily cleaned with ordinary soap and brush.

The effect that these and similar inventions will have on the craft unions is incalculable. One thing is certain, however . . . thousands of union men are working for the Government and becoming trained in new methods and materials against which their own unions have fought as disrupting building practices in the past. Will these union men be willing to go back to the old methods when the war is over?

Before the end of the year it is estimated that some 20,000,000 men and women will be working under artificial lighting in war plants. Naturally, tremendous emphasis is being placed on improving fluorescent lighting which will have its effect in almost perfect lighting of the homes to come.

Development of a new national industry is foreseen as the result of the impetus given by the war to the processing of fire-resistant structural woods. This is due to the emergency shifting from steel to wood in wartime construction programs.

Soon a Major Issue

Prof. Harry G. Guthmann of Northwestern University is the latest prognosticator of changes in building merchandizing. He sees prefabrication as a postwar stimulus to building which will focus attention on the question: "What to do with the old houses?" And the only feasible answer he can see is "to turn old houses in on the new ones."

The complete picture of postwar housing and the role it will play in taking up the slack in unemployment after the war will soon be a major issue before Congress. Federal action is coming on a proposal by the Urban Land Institute to give private enterprise a big stake in the formation of large-scale rehabilitation programs to remake American cities. This program is linked with slum clearance, city debt burdens and most of the civic problems that plague city fathers of modern times.

It is the America of tomorrow the Institute is thinking about when metropolitan populations will level off in city centers and spread farther and farther into the suburbs due to aviation travel. The Institute envisages the time when populations will be spread out evenly over areas 50 to 100 miles square instead of being lumped within a few square miles of city halls.

'Ruhr' of U. S. To Need Many More Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 22—This "Ruhr of America's huge industrial plants, boomed with war business, are going to need about 24,500 more workers by Nov. 1 to meet their production schedules—which means a lot more jobs for women, older men, and children in plants which never before hired women and strictly observed "age limits."

The estimate was made by Dr. Joseph E. Smith, War Manpower Commission Youngstown Area Director, who said the shortage will be caused by drafting men for military service and by further expansion of the war industries.

He contended the shortage will have to be filled by employing more women, older and younger workers, and possibly by lengthening the work week. The district shops, chiefly steel mills, already are employing between 60,000 and 70,000 workers, although they have lost more than 10,000 to the "draft."

Thousands of women workers, who wear overalls and bandannas, have been employed in the steel plants where women never worked before, and the women are handling steel products in processing the steel for war along with male workers. They long since have ceased to be a novelty.

Dr. Smith said the shortage of workers was especially acute for "back-breaking" jobs—those tasks requiring considerable physical exertion.

The WMC director believes that eventually the area will be designated as an acute labor shortage district, with a 48-hour week. He estimated the average work week here now is between 42 and 43 hours, due chiefly to the steel industry, which is generally on the 40-hour week. Some finishing departments in some mills are still working 24 to 36 hours weekly because of the steel shortage. Other departments are working much overtime, paying time-and-half rates, while other plants, especially machine shops, work their men up to 84 hours weekly, paying time-and-half rates and double time freely.

One small machine shop here is working its men 84 hours weekly, and has shut its doors only once—Christmas day—in about a year. The men get $1.50 an hour, which enables a worker to earn $21 a day for five days a week, $27 for his sixth day, and $36 for his seventh day, or $168 a week.

Great Britain Observes New Drive to Aid China

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, March 24—Britain is observing China Day today with a new drive to increase the United Aid to China Fund, the British Radio reported yesterday.

Voluntary women workers, in the few hours they have free from factories and offices as well as the extra duty of fire watching, are selling flags in the streets, said the broadcast.

Later in the week there is to be a concert in London's famous Albert Hall. Nearly 6,000 people will pay their money at the box office, and it will all go to China.

If You Wish to Entertain: Hold Butcher Shop 'Party'

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Having guests for dinner is going to be a difficult problem under meat rationing.

Office of Price Administration experts said today that technically, the only way meat can be bought for guests is to have them buy it themselves and bring it to the party. This wouldn't be so bad if the menu called for chops, but if the group wants to cook a big roast, apparently everybody will have to go to the butcher shop together, each buying a piece of a roast, and ask the butcher to leave it all in one piece.

The trouble is that, technically, no one is allowed to buy meat with the ration books of anyone outside of his immediate family.

There are a lot more wrinkles in the program. If you go to a delicatessen and buy sandwich meat, you have to give him ration coupons, but if you have him make up the meat into sandwiches—and it is part of his regular business to make sandwiches—you don't have to give up coupons on the theory that the transaction is equivalent to eating in a restaurant where no coupons are needed.

One of the most unusual features of the features of the program permits, for the first two months of rationing, bargain sales of meat at reduced coupon costs determined by butchers or other dealers on their own initiative. They can cut point values in this manner if they are overstocked with some products that are in danger of spoilage.

Most popular meats were pegged at eight points a pound, but the average is six, due to the fact that OPA set some "bargains" of its own at one point a pound for bacon rind, pigs ears, and fresh pigs feet.

OPA also lived up to its reputation for daring the most difficult problems by solving the mystery of "what is hamburger?"

Hamburger, by OPA regulation, is "beef ground from necks, flanks, shanks, briskets, plates and miscellaneous beef trimmings and beef fats." As far as OPA is concerned, any other kind of ground meat is something you bought in its original form and had ground up afterwards, paying coupon points on the basis of the original cut.

A similar formula applies to such things as rib roasts which you must buy and pay for in coupons in its original form. If you want the bones taken out, the meat rolled and tied afterwards that is your affair.

Surplus Food Promised East After Protest to Washington

Continued from Page 1

Saltonstall said today that the food had been set aside to furnish sustenance to 26,000 persons on public charity, to give hot school lunches to 160,000 children, and for emergency feeding in case of bombings or floods.

FDA officials admitted today that they are somewhat puzzled as to how to get the Government food back into normal channels of trade now that it is no longer to be used for free distribution. At their meeting today they decided to turn at least part of it back to the food industry by a method to be agreed upon by the Agriculture Department and the OPA.

Eough food will probably be kept on hand to furnish necessary commodities to school lunch programs. These programs, once operated almost entirely by the Federal Government through the WPA and Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, both now defunct, has been taken over largely by communities. The Food Distribution Administration is hopeful that it will still be able to furnish food from its stores for the school lunch program.

An inventory of stocks today showed that only enough food is kept on hand for school lunches for 20 days.

Under Welfare Control

Stocks that are to be turned back into civilian channels of trade consist chiefly of canned pork and beans, canned tomatoes, canned grapefruit juice and grapefruit segments and beans.

These food stocks, though originally bought up by the Federal Government, are now in the custody of state welfare departments in the various states.

Officials in charge of civilian requirements discussed at their meeting today how emergency feeding operations, necessitated by bombings or other catastrophe, could be provided for out of regular lend-lease supplies, rather than separate stocks as at present.

Various Purposes Served

The Agriculture Department discontinued its stamp plan distribution of surplus commodities a few weeks ago, but the destitute were still getting Government food through their state welfare departments. With the number of unemployed in the United States down to 1,500,000 compared with 13,000,000 at the depth of the depression, necessity for free food has been largely erased.

While most of the food now to be released to civilians was bought up two years or more ago, the Food Distribution Administration has been expanding its food-buying right along for other purposes including lend-lease, emergency territorial programs, Red Cross feeding and school lunches. In 1942, the FDA spent $1,500,000,000 for food.

The Massachusetts protest against Government hoarding came on top of recent charges by grocers that the military forces have been accumulating enough canned vegetables, fruits and fruit juices to feed an army for four years.

J. Frank Grimes, President of the Indepedent Grocers Alliance, laid before the OPA figures showing that only 23 cans would be available for each civilion in 1943 compared with 309 for each soldier.

Hero's Father Jailed In 'Black Market' Case

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The father of a soldier hero is beginning a six-month prison sentence on a charge of illegally possessing gasoline ration coupons good for 40,000 gallons.

An OPA agent testified in Federal court that Samual Eplan operated a filling station which was "a key outlet in the black market." When Eplan's attorney pointed out that Private Samuel Eplan, Jr., had been decorated in North Africa, Judge J. Cullen Ganey told him, "that ought to make you feel more ashamed of yourself."

Federal Probes Put Brakes On War Plant Profiteering

Continued from Page 1

Senator Brewster had submitted findings by an inquiry participant, Prof. S. H. Graf, Oregon State University metallurgist, who said the Schenectady fracture gave evidence of "brittle" steel having the properties of cast iron.

While Mr. Perry contended in more than two hours of cross-examination that the faked inspection records, showing false ratings in tensile, chemical, and lamination tests had resulted in no deliveries of steel plate below strength to do the job required, Senator Truman, referring to the chief metallurgist who took all the blame, declared:

"There is no question in my mind that McGarrity is criminally responsible."

Plums for Private Ships

Meantime, the House Merchant Marine Subcommittee was hearing from its counsel that privately owned merchant vessels, chartered by the British Ministry of War Transport in the desperate days of 1941, had realized enough profit from a single trip to pay off several times over the depreciated value of the ships.

James V. Hayes, General Counsel, said that 81 ships made 90 trips to the Red Sea in the spring and summer of 1941 and collected a total of $31,364,880 in charter hire, of which $26,874,176 represented profits. In all cases, he declared, the charter hire was paid by the British out of Lend-Lease funds.

Ney Evans, War Shipping Administration special counsel, told the Committee that the Maritime Commission, which made the vessels available to the British from its pool of shipping, had asked the lines involved to agree to a voluntary revision of the charter rates and to make a return of part of the money when it became apparent that charges far exceeded costs. The shipowners have agreed to take the matter under consideration, he added, but as yet they have taken no action.

Profits of Millions

The Committee noted that the ships were made available to the British out of a pool of 2,000,000 tons of American shipping which President Roosevelt had ordered assembled to aid the national defense program. The Maritime Commission was then without legal power to force a reduction in charter rates. Not until late in 1941, did the Commission obtain authority under the ship warrants act to reduce charter rates, and by the spring of 1942 rates were stabilized at a reasonable level.

Commission officials said that when the charters in question were entered into, operators were demanding and getting $1 per cubic foot in charter rates for commercial cargo on comparable voyages. Charter rates to the Red Sea were on the basis of 75 cents per cubic foot below deck, later adjusted to 60 cents.

The Hayes' Report showed that six American Export Lines ships valued at $232,350 made six trips for which $1,724,918 was received in charter hire, of which $1,572,144 turned out to be profit. The American Hawaiian Steamship Company chartered 10 ships valued at $478,532 for 10 voyages at a charter hire of $3,565,674. Here the profits amounted to $3,096,749. These were typical of the whole list which included 19 concerns.

Italian Underground Plans an Offensive

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Vanni B. Montana, Secretary of the Italian Socialist Federation of America, announced March 23 "a spring offensive of the Italian underground against Mussolini and Fascism."

He told a press conference that the Italian people would be exhorted by radio to intensify a civil disobedience campaign. He said the Office of War Information now permitted broadcast attacks on King Vittorio Emanuele, a reversal of policy.

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Raids by Allies in Tunisia Keep Axis Planes Down

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, March 24—On the eastern front the Luftwaffe is using 1,000 planes daily in the Donets counteroffensive, according to a Berlin broadcast.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in Tunisia

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, March 24—By far the greatest Allied air offensive of this war in connection with land operations has preluded and accompanied the opening stages of the battle for Tunsia.

The Allied policy at El Alamein has been repeated with the formidable addition of Tunisian Allied air formations to batter away at the Axis from the west. Meanwhile, the Western Desert air force brings its long experience to bear in a plan for "round-the-clock" bombing and strafing that started the night of March 19 and has continued without interruption since.

Then under a full moon and with the added light of flares Western Desert Wellington and Halifaxes were out all night inaugurating a progressive shuttle service of destruction along the Mareth Line, while Bisley medium bombers and French aircraft from the Tunisian Air Force hammered the airdromes at Djebel Tabaga, 15 miles northwest of Gabès, and Mezzouna, 12 miles east of Maknassy.

Hundreds of Sorties

Since then as raid has followed raid by day and night many hundreds of Allied sorties have been carried out [a sortie meaning a single mission by a single aircraft] in pursuance of the double policy of maintaining nonstop attack and destroying enemy aircraft on the ground.

The success of the latter part of this scheme as at El Alamein is shown by the small scale of enemy air opposition to Allied raids.

For this there are seen to be several reasons partly resulting from the efficacy of sustained Allied onslaughts and partly from the fact that some German fighters are harder to keep properly maintained for service than are British and American planes.

Safe Arrival of Supplies

This throws added importance on the safe arrival of supply columns and air transport and accentuates the Germans' already difficult manpower problems.

At Al Alamein, for instance, the Germans had no shortage of airplanes but so many fell into Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's hands either in serviceable condition or wrecked by bullets and bombs that it was clear that while the Axis had succeeded in providing themselves with powerful air defenses they had been prevented from getting them off the ground or keeping them in service.

Shortage of petrol and equipment were contributory factors to this state of affairs—another tribute to the success of ground strafing such as the Allies had been carrying out in the Mareth Line region.

Coupled with the difficulty of replacing expert ground crews for maintenance work this supply question is the chief danger to the Axis from the Allies' persistent and successful exploitation of the theory that it is easier and less costly to destroy enemy aircraft on the ground in prebattle blitzings than to fight them in air as the battle unfolds.

Allied Troops Protected

This scheme carries the added advantage of protecting Allied troops from molestation from the air at the same time that enemy troops are being continually assailed.

The result is that Allied ground forces are able to concentrate on their offensive at the same time that Allied aircraft are carrying out theirs.

Nothing is more heartening for army formations on the attack than to see their own bombers frequently passing overhead and—as they often did in the earlier stages of the Eighth Army's advance—actually to hear or even see bombs bursting among enemy positions which they are approaching.

The Tunisian air forces and Western Desert air forces are playing complementary roles in this air onslaught. British heavy bombers, the Wellingtons and Halifaxes, are administering the powerful and telling blows, while the lighter Bisleys and other components of the Tunisian establishment administer repeated lighter blows that disconcert and disorganize.

By day American heavy bombers and Flying Fortresses strike the weighty blows and Western Desert lighter bombers the lesser ones, while from both east and west fighters make repeated sweeps upon Axis supply lines and forward installations.

Fresh Relay of Fighters

Shortly after the joint offensive was opened by night bombers the Western Desert light day bombers were already warming up their engines by the time the last of the night raiders returned, and the first day raiders set off just after dawn with fighters swarming about them in a protective cluster.

Scarcely had they carried out their missions, plastered Axis Mareth positions with a pattern of bombing and returned to the landing ground, than the second raiding formation of the day was in the air with a fresh relay of fighters.

Before nightfall nine such raids had been undertaken by Boston, Mitchell, and Baltimore aircraft and by fighter bombers. No Allied machines were lost.

Not since the days of El Alamein last November has the Eighth Army been seen in such force, the "Imperturbables," as the Allied raiders were called, passing overhead every hour.

This time, however, a great many fresh "Imperturbables" they can't actually see are on the job. These are the fighter-escorted day bombers—the Mitchells and Martain Marauders—from the Tunisian air forces.

Attacks on Runways

These have been striking at enemy airfields behind the Mareth Line from the west, aiming to destroy planes at dispersal points and wreck runways. Most of the time enemy fighters were conspicuous only by their absence, but American P-38's escorting Mitchell bombers which set a vessel on fire in an enemy shipping convoy at sea between Sicily and Tunisia encountered a large formation of enemy aircraft and shot down 11 of them.

The intention now is for the "air offensive" of bombers to be progressively stepped up as long as good weather holds and sunshine contributes to pour down into the valleys between the Tunisian mountain ranges and across the sandy expanses of desert airfields.

This "shuttle service" which the Allied airmen are employing was developed at El Alamein by South African Air Force bombers flying Bostons.

Later RAF Baltimores and United States Air Force Mitchells joined in, and Western Desert squadrons have now developed to an unprecedented degree the timing and coordination necessary to work the scheme.

The closest collaboration is required between bombers and their escorting fighters for, while the first force of bombers is over its target the next is already on its way and the third is at its base fueling and bombing up.

The fourth wave is the original first which lands, refuels, and bombs up again directly after the third group is on its way. Refueling and rebombing starts sometimes before the crew has clambered out of the machine.

The bombers' rendezvous with fighters has to be timed to a second or all ensuing operations may be thrown out of gear. This call for the highest efficiency from the ground staff—armorers who must reload without a moment's delay in high-speed repairs, and controllers who have to organize landing and take off. Fighters and bombers may take off from different airfields.

Compact Striking Force

The bombers take off first and, after they are in formation, are joined by their top cover and escort cover of fighters.

The bombers have meanwhile been steadily gaining height in wide circuits, and when the fighters are in position the whole formation moves off to the target as a compact striking force.

Experience has shown the almost impregnable qualities of these formations. Time and again enemy fighters have tried to penetrate the protective screen of fighters. Time and again they have failed.

The fighters stave off enemy challenges while the bombers carry on to their target. Sometimes the fighters do more than that as, for example, on Sunday when they came across Stukas on their way to bomb Allied troops and made sure that four of them never went bombing any more.

South Africans, Australians, New Zealanders, British and fliers of various other nationalities have brought teamwork to a fine art in the Western Desert during the long period of campaigning there.

And now these squadrons, some with much proud tradition gathered about them, are teamworking in an even broader sense with the powerful air forces concentrated in North Africa in preparation for the battle now started after a long and tedious period of delay.

Lining Their Sights for an Axis Target

Associated Press

British Submarine Officers Prepare for Cruise

Youth is written in the faces of the commanding officer (right) and the navigator of a British submarine as they check their sights at Malta, before proceeding to sea to attack Axis ships.

India's Big Role in War Dimmed by Internal Rift

A glimpse of India in the war is given by The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent in China, who has just landed in India on his way to visit the Burma front.

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, March 24—The emphasis which has been placed on internal political issues has served to obscure the impressive extent of India's part in the Allied war effort.

Almost 2,000,000 Indians in the Army and increasing numbers in the country's own British-led Air Forces and Navy are responding to the United Nations needs for the greatest measure of Indian cooperation against the Axis.

The many young and smart English-educated Indian officers working by the side of their British colleagues in New Delhi's GHQ and elsewhere are not showing the slightest feeling of inferiority, but giving the impression of being matter of fact, efficient and proud of their military record in the three Indian services which are daily recognized by a considerable share in Britain's decorations for bravery and skill.

Rated Among Best Units

The 4th and 5th Indian Divisions fighting in the Middle East, for example, are deservedly regarded among the best units in the British Empire.

Similarly the young Air Force and Navy were recently credited with numerous individual exploits equivalent to the best in their British sister services.

Indian officers and enlisted men have excellent discipline records. They seem genuinely unconcerned over the present three-cornered squabbles between the Congress Party, the Moslem League and the British Indian Government and apparently are seeking fulfilment of their own undeniable desire for national freedom by means of professional achievement.

While almost half a million of the best Indian troops are now in service overseas and some are at the moment gaining must-needed fighting experience in northwestern Burma, a large part of the other troops are already fully trained and equipped, and recently increasingly mechanized, are capable of being thrown against the enemy whenever the Allied overall strategic position permits a big move.

Fresh contingents are growing at the rate of tens of thousands a month from volunteers rigidly training. One might wonder why India's 400,000,000 persons are not producing tens of millions of soldiers. There are a number of reasons. First, the bulk of the people are physically and otherwise unsuited.

Language Differences

Second, available officers needed for training and leading new troops largely belonging to the relatively small and most warlike groups of the nation do not speak many of the Indian languages and dialects and thus are unable to command respect.

Present efforts of building up cadres for so-far unused groups from the multilingual and heterogeneous nation are necessarily slow.

Third, prospective supplies of equipment do not allow too rapid a growth.

The Indian Command at present resists the temptation to overgreat numerical expansion, emphasizes quality first, and ascribes past successes to sufficiency of training and equipment of the best troops, while misfortunes are laid to the lack of both in others.

The three services are now having a remarkable number of the most modern and specialized schools like parachuting, gunnery, tank, air observation, wireless, and antisubmarine, topped by a school for combined operations.

Native Weapons Used

The other end of the scale is represented by busy guerrilla training of primitive tribes of people on the Indo-Burmese border who are cleverly using native knives and homemade fire weapons not requiring outside supplies of ammunition.

Already they are proving formidable foes for the Japanese between the northeasternmost part of Assam Province and Myitkyna, which is not far from the Chinese terminus of the Burma Road.

The Indian Air Force which consisted of one squadron in 1939 is being expanded with remarkable speed, and Indian-piloted fighters and bombers are increasingly strengthening the striking power of the British-American air armada in the Far East. Recently preservice Air Corps training was instituted among university students who often have to overcome the old-fashioned prejudices of their parents.

Chinese in Training

Also a fair number of Chinese have started training in India preparatory to advanced courses in the United States. India wisely renounced its own small-scale aircraft production and is using a single but well-equipped factory for servicing Allied planes.

The Indian Navy, consisting of small but powerful ships is also constantly expanding and is at present 10 times its prewar strength. In 1942 it steamed altogether 800,000 miles, averaging daily 650 miles in antisubmarine patrol, 1,050 miles in escorting merchantmen, and 530 miles in minesweeping.

The three services since December have been actively engaged in Northwestern Burma's Mayu Peninsula where the fighting against the deeply dug-in Japanese is on a relatively small scale yet grimly difficult for all.

Although only a small fraction of India's Army and moderate parts of its Air Force and Navy are being used in this and the adjoining border areas it is already tying up a majority of the Japanese troops in the entire Burma theater. The strategic importance of these operations has been overestimated. They are mainly to secure the Indian border and to acquire fighting experience.

Contrary to some overenthusiastic newspaper comments, they were never intended as the "opening phase of the decisive Burma Campaign" for which the Mayu Peninsula's topography is unsuited.

Undeniably the operations were relatively costly and also might have resulted in greater local success, but they served as valuable experience for the staff and troops, and also forbade the Japanese using the invasion base at Akyab against India.

Wet Season Near

The Japanese are at present attempting to use the last weeks of the dry season for clearing out Mayu before the monsoon rains which will make land activity impossible until fall. The British and Indians are holding on to their second-line positions despite increasing pressure.

The three Indian services are daily preparing to play an infinitely more important role in United Nations joint strategy.

An important factor in the supreme confidence felt in India is that Commander in Chief, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, has proved to be an excellent organizer.

Objective observers in New Delhi told me: "Being one of Britain's ablest military leaders over a long time General Wavell has always been given the most difficult and therefore the most ungrateful tasks. All working with him are certain of pulling off this against odds."

'Churchill Charter' Boosts Farming

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24—By naming farming first among the domestic postwar problems Great Britain has to solve, Prime Minister Winston Churchill notched a notable landmark in the centuries-old history of British agriculture.

Although the Prime Minister put forward neither far-reaching nor precise details as to rural reconstruction the countryside of the United Kingdom heard with relief and hope Mr. Churchill's words: "It is absolutely certain we shall have to grow a larger proportion of our food at home."

For despite the many promises made recently of future prosperity for the British farmers, there have been assertions that restoration of export trade is the key to rehabilitation of Britain's economy. This implies a return to the previous concentration upon manufacturers for export, which, experience shows, tends to subordinate farming. Moreover, boosting of manufactures is held liable to mean increase of imports, to pay for exports.

Farmers' Weak Voice

Farmers have got the worst of the argument in peacetime, because city folk interested in manufactures have the biggest say in national affairs.

But Mr. Churchill's pronouncement put an official seal on development of British farming, and thus has given assurance that it will not be allowed to decay as it did between the two world wars. His statements are taken to indicate that he has accepted the broad principles of rural revival as propounded in various official reports and authoritative plans.

There has been the official Scott Report on rural reconstruction, the Uthwatt Report on land utilization, a memorandum by a special committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, and the Central Landowners' Association, and a plan by a group of Peers of different political parties in the House of Lords.

All these, generally speaking, urge a rural revival through fair and stable prices for farm products, with Government funds to be used if necessary; a safe market for home food, which means a measure of control of food imports; modernization of country life by rebuilding and extension of amenities so as to keep workers from drifting cityward.

Argument Over Subsidies

The most controversial point between town and country is the question of subsidies. The British Government, under the wartime necessity of producing a maximum food supply, is now paying at the rate of over £100,000,000 a year to give farmers fair prices. Arguments over this payment are endless. Townfolk call it subsidy, while many farmers object to this term.

Mr. Churchill left no doubt that speaking for himself and his Government, he is preparing for the State to continue to bear considerable expense in order to maintain agriculture after the war, although he hopes it may be reduced somewhat.

The Prime Minister made no excuses for Britain's past policy of cheap imported food. "The British nation . . . has grown great on cheap and abundant food," he said. "Had it not been for the free-trade policy of Victorian days, our population would never have risen to the level of great power and we might have gone down the drain with many other minor states, to the disaster of the whole world."

More Farming at Home

But Mr. Churchill cited how Britain had expended its foreign investments in this war in the common cause. He asserted that in the future a larger proportion of food supplies would have to be grown at home. He pointed to the great advances made by the agricultural industry since the war began. He saw brighter village life in the future—wages higher, houses better, transport and amusements enabling the country to compete with attractions of the city.

"If expansion and improvement in agriculture is to be maintained, as it must be maintained, and a reasonable level of prices maintained as it must be maintained, there are likely to be substantial charges which the state must be prepared to shoulder," Mr. Churchill declared.

This seems to clearly indicate the continuation of state assistance for farmers. And the state does not assist financially without some measure of control.

Profits Under Suspicion

Farmers in this war have gained some unpopularity because it is believed they are making bigger profits, although this unpopularity is nothing compared to the disfavor with which they were regarded during the last war. Moreover, this time profits are being well controlled by taxation.

Nevertheless, the man in the street is apt to be critical of farmers being "pampered" by state aid. The claim is made that inefficiency is thereby liable to be perpetuated. The big farmer always seems to be able to make profit, it is argued, with the result that it is the less efficient who may be subsidized.

Answering this, one might point to British farming today which is transformed out of all recognition, yet has risen in standard. Admittedly, bureaucratic control is irksome and a way around this disadvantage is eagerly sought.

Today the relapse of British farming into the doldrums is hardly conceivable. Robert S. Hudson, British Minister of Agriculture, stated last week end that Britain in the past three years had expanded home food production by 70 per cent. Maintenance of home wheat growing at the present level is hardly considered. Instead there is talk of such a figure for wheat as the 1939 acreage plus 10 per cent.

Expansion would be in foods such as milk, eggs, fruit, vegetables and meat. According to a plan of a group of British peers milk should be increased 65 per cent on prewar output, eggs 60 per cent, fruit 70, vegetables 60, meat 25.

Britain could still remain a big food importer, however, both of necessities like wheat and of food luxuries. Britain's fields would also be maintained in a state of fertility, making them better bastions in the defense system of Britain than were the neglected areas of 1939.

Many Tons of Food Sent to North Africa

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 24

The Food Distribution Administration of the Agriculture Department reported today that it delivered 447,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs and other agricultural commodities in January for shipment to Allied nations. This was somewhat below the average monthly deliveries in 1942.

During the month, the FDA delivered 26,000,000 pounds for shipment to North Africa, including wheat, sugar, flour, evaporated milk, and soap.

It was the first month of substantial deliveries for movement to North Africa.

'Soo' Locks Made Military Area

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., March 24 (AP)—The Army has taken a firmer grip on control of defenses at the vital Sault locks and waterway as Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear issued a proclamation from Central Defense Command headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., setting up a "Sault Ste. Marie military area."

According to the proclamation, which became effective yesterday, the military area, similar to that about the Panama Canal, was defined as including Chippewa and Mackinac Counties and contiguous waters.

Maj. Gen. Samuel T. Lawton, stationed at Fort Brady here, is in command of the area.

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'Dancing in the Streets'—New Film at Keith's—Movies for the Week

New Freedley Musical Comedy Has Premiere at the Shubert

By Edwin F. Melvin

Vinton Freedley's new musical comedy, "Dancing in the Streets," which had its debut at the Shubert last evening, numbers among its immediate assets Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Ernest Cossart and Mary Wickes, some of Vernon Duke's music, and attractive color schemes in the costumes designed by Kiviette and the settings provided by Robert Edmond Jones.

Robert Alton's dance arrangements always are interesting, but here he has not been given so much opportunity as sometimes in the past. On the debit side are a weak book and—what seems to be an unfortunate characteristic of too many musicals this season—a deficiency of humor. Ribaldry strongly marks some of the songs, but it is not conspicuous in the book as a whole.

Though the plot is concerned with the housing shortage in Washington, the title of the show bears no reference to a possible alternative to normal rooming accommodations. On the contrary it is borrowed from the title of the most rousing of the songs of the evening, the dancing in the streets which may be expected to greet the eventual announcement of victory in the war. It is music with a swing to it, and not in the minor strain that characterizes so much of Mr. Duke's work for the musical comedy stage. It is sung by a full-voiced chorus to make a stirring finale to the first act.

The show opens at a slower pace than may be expected when it is finally in shape. It sets forth the plight of a retired admiral (Mr. Digges) and his two cronies, a retired general (Mr. Cossart) and a retired colonel of Marines (Jack Smart), who have set up bachelor quarters in the admiral's house. The admiral has invited the Navy Department to house some young officers with him, but instead a subaltern sends a score of girl secretaries to occupy the space. The three elderly gentlemen are forced out and spend most of the evening trying to regain possession.

Mr. Digges, who is making his first appearance in a musical show, has his hands full, indulging in a bit of song with Mr. Cossart and Mr. Smart, taking an outdoor bath in a portable wooden tub in a comic interlude indicating the homeless plight of the officers, and even becoming gently romantic when the girls at last have been forced to decamp. Though his abilities lie more in the field of straight plays than musicals, he does add flavor to the entertainment.

Miss Martin is the principal entertainer. She does justice to the music, has an admirable clarity of enunciation, and is charming in appearance. But last evening she seemed to run the risk of seeming a little too consciously cute in manner. It is a matter of emphasis that needs only a slight shading to avoid the danger.

Mary Wickes is a natural comic, who makes the most of angular gestures and awkward postures, and can carry her share of a patter song. But she has little opportunity until the later portion of the evening. Mr. Cossart carries along manfully through the show, though the material is not quite the kind that shows him to best advantage. Eddie Green, as the Negro butler to the admiral, is a likable fellow, whose affability makes its mark increasingly as the evening progresses. Betty Allen has a substantial share in the singing on the feminine side, and Mark Dawson, as a sturdy sailor, has a big voice which is employed in some of the more robust ballads.

Mavis Mims contributes a specialty dance which was received with favor, and there were other solo and duet dances, skillfully done, by Jere McMahon, Don Liberto and Jeanne Blanche, Charlotte Maye and Bert Harger, and Johnny Coy and Billie Worth. One of the showy ensemble numbers is a flamboyant can-can dance.

'Dancing in the Streets'

At the Shubert—New musical comedy, presented by Vinton Freedley; with music by Vernon Duke; book and lyrics by Howard Dietz, John Cecil Holm, and Matt Taylor; dances directed by Robert Alton; play staged by Edgar MacGregor; production designed and lighted by Robert Edmond Jones; costumes designed by Kiviette. The cast includes the following:

Jeff	Eddie Green
Louella Briggs	Mary Wickes
Agatha Windrop	Helen Raymond
Mabel Windrop	Cora Witherspoon
Admiral Downey Windrop	Dudley Digges
Col. Waverly Smithers	Jack Smart
Gen. Leonidas Perkins	Ernest Cossart
Lieut. Tom Crawford	Jack Kilty
Mary Hastings	Mary Martin
Judy	Betty Allen
Mildred	Mildred Law
Charlotte	Charlotte Maye
Billie	Billie Worth
Mavis	Mavis Mims
Kay	Kay Aldridge
Aina	Aina Constant
Drucilla	Drucilla Strain
Rex Dunlap	Paul Mann
Buddy McGraw	Mark Dawson
Lucille	Lucille Bremer
Peggy	Peggy Maley
Senator "Petroleum" Tiffenberry	George E. Mack
Telegraph Boy	Carl Carelli
Newsreel Men	Bill Cadmus, James Harkins
Radio Men	Fred Peters, Oliver Boersma
Reporters	Jack Merkel, Joe LaClaire

© United Artists

Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland

In "The Crystal Ball," coming to the screen at the State and Orpheum Thursday.

Lucas Pritchard

Shirley Booth

To be seen in "Tomorrow the World," play coming Monday to the Wilbur.

'Happy Go Lucky' for Met; 'Crystal Ball' for Loew's

A new Technicolor musical, "Happy Go Lucky," is scheduled to arrive Thursday at the Metropolitan. Heading the cast are Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Dick Powell and Rudy Vallee, with Eric Blore, Mabel Paige, Clem Bevans, and Sir Lancelot among the entertainers. Sir Lancelot is a singer from Trinidad.

The story is about a girl fortune-hunter who comes to an island in the Caribbean in a luxury liner. The songs, by Frank Loesser and Jimmy McHugh, include "Murder, He Says," "Let's Get Lost," and "The Fuddy-Duddy Watchmaker."

"Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," the companion feature, has Jimmy Lydon in the title role. The story tells how Henry finds himself surprisingly popular after he has been to Hollywood and has met a movie actress. The cast includes Charles Smith, Diana Lynn, Olive Blakeney, and Vaughan Glaser.

'The Crystal Ball'

Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland are co-starred in "The Crystal Ball," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum. The plot is concerned with a penniless young woman, who pretends to be a crystal-gazer, and the prosperous attorney with whom she falls in love. Virginia Field has the role of a wealthy young widow who also is interested in the attorney, and William Bendix plays the lawyer's chauffeur. Cecil Kellaway and Ernest Truex have supporting roles.

"Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," the other feature, has Lionel Barrymore in the title role, with Susan Peters and Van Johnson among the prominent players. The story is about a case of loss of memory.

At the State, Louis Weir continues to present a program of organ music.

'Casablanca' to Move

"Casablanca," with Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, and Paul Henreid heading the cast, will move Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway. The co-feature at the Metropolitan, "Silver Skates," also moves to the twin theaters.

'A Night to Remember'

Starting Thursday the feature film at the Keith Boston will be "A Night to Remember," with Loretta Young and Brian Aherne as the principal players. The story seems to mingle romance and melodrama in a Greenwich Village setting. Jeff Donnell, William Wright, and Blanche Yurka are in the cast.

The stage entertainment will be headed by John Boles and Bob Chester and his orchestra.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Arabian Nights," with Maria Montez, Jon Hall, and Sabu; and "Lucky Jordan," with Alan Ladd.

At the Telepix

The March of Time on "The New Canada" will head the program at the Telepix starting Friday. Other short features to be shown will include two color cartoons, "Old Time Hollywood Favorites," "So You Think You Need Glasses," a short film on Moscow photographed while the city was under fire, and half an hour of newsreels.

At the Uptown

"Commandos Strike at Dawn," will head the program at the Uptown starting Friday. Paul Muni is starred in a cast which includes Anna Lee, Lillian Gish, and Sir Cedric Hardwicke. The companion feature will be "Behind the Eight Ball," a musical with Carol Ames, Dick Foran, and the Ritz Brothers in the cast.

Veen-Thimey Tour

Jan Veen and Erika Thimey are to make an extensive tour of the Middle West next month, appearing in theaters, colleges and auditoriums of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma.

Their program of Modern Theater Dance has been arranged to meet the exigencies of wartime travel restrictions, dispensing with those dances which require a full percussion score, thus eliminating transportation for one percussionist and two extra trunks. To aid in this economy, Ruth Culbertson, the piano accompanist, will double at percussion. The essential costumes will be carried in large suitcases to relieve pressure in the freight department and also to avoid possible delays.

Mr. Veen will give several lectures and demonstrations in connection wtih the performances. "Velasquerias," a dance of the Spanish court, to music of Albeniz; "Unison," a dance of modern design and movement, with music and percussion by Mr. Veen; a Slavic Suite of Polka, Song and Furiant, to music of Smetana and Dvořák, and Mr. Veen's solo satires, "Carmen Cross-Cut" (Bizet) and "Three Minor Vices" (Poulenc) comprise the touring program.

Sokolow Recital

Anna Sokolow, assisted by members of the Contemporary Dance Group, will present "An Evening of Dance" at the Peabody Playhouse, on Friday evening, April 2. Miss Sokolow, a well-known New York dancer, is now giving her third course of weekly lessons at the Contemporary Dance Group studio.

Chinese Bronzes in Cambridge

A superb display of bronze vessels of ancient China is to be seen at the Fogg Museum or Art, Harvard, through April 30. The containers, of a variety of shapes, were made during the Shang (1766-1122 B. C.) and the Chou (1126-206) periods. The dates are set as a result of recent excavations by the Chinese Academy on the site of the Shang Dynasty capital.

While scholarship has established the epoch to which these beautiful metal pots belong, little is known of their specific use. They vary in shape and appear to have been designed for a ritual function. Their all-over patterns of animal, fantastic, and abstract motives are undoubtedly related to their purpose.

We today can study and enjoy them for the vigor they embody. If the patterns do not portray living forms, they express vitality in tense and forceful rhythms. The Shang and Chou pots display a good deal in common with the surface designs of Mayan carvers, with totemic figures of American Indians of the Northwest, and with carving of the Oceanic Islands of the Pacific.

Most of these bronzes were cast from clay molds. The metals have oxidized over the centuries and the designs are worn down and corroded. The ravages seem to enhance rather than diminish the beauty of these relics. The shapes, so well adapted to metal and molten processes, are sculptural. Indeed, there is something peculiarly organic in the forms of these bronze pots. They appear as though they were fictile sculptures the surfaces of which were sensitively molded by the hand of the artist.

A half hour of joyous discovery can be spent in this choice exhibition.

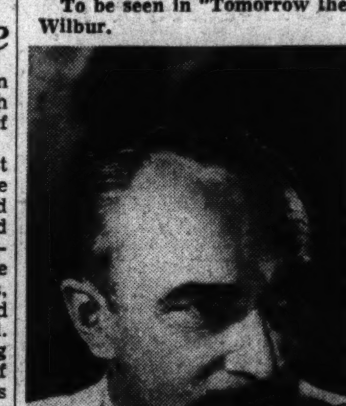
Exhibition at Y. W. C. A.

Paintings by a group of artists from the Middle West and New York will be on exhibition in the Workshop at the Y. W. C. A. through March 26.

These painters reflect the trend sometimes referred to as Post Impressionism. They pursue an individualistic path, setting down what they see, in as lyrical or abstract or emotional manner as they choose. Some depart from surface likeness more than others, but none is held to exact representation. If anything they avoid such unimaginative procedure.

The pictures by William Myerowitz show an intelligent handling of design with emphasis upon rhythms stressed through nicely indicated forms. Mr. Meyerowitz is one of the few who understand Cézanne's motives, and who are capable of carrying on in the idiom and with the refinement of that master. Mane-Katz is closer to the Expressionists who mold forms and modify colors to suit the mood they wish to express. A. Walkowitz' drawings of Isadora Duncan embody the essence of dance.

Other exhibitors are May Hohlen, Theresa Bernstein, Helen May, Claude Hayes, Clara Deike, and Edith Truesdell. D. A.



Conrad Veidt

In "Casablanca," moving Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway.

'The Immortal Sergeant'

"The Immortal Sergeant," which came last evening to the Keith Memorial, gathers together several of the popular themes of war pictures in a melodrama that is sometimes effective and sometimes clumsy. Although John Stahl's direction achieves a certain tenseness, some spectators will grow restless at the pace of the film. The camera work and the scenic desert effects have, however succeeded in creating moments during which one acquires a sense of the terrible monotony, hardship, and danger of desert warfare.

Henry Fonda gives an excellent performance as a shy, introspective corporal who was a none-too-successful author before joining up. His experiences in the desert are interrupted by flash-backs in which we see Colin Spence (Mr. Fonda) losing his Valentine (Maureen O'Hara) to a conceited war orrespondent (Reginald Gardiner).

When Spence's hardbitten sergeant (Thomas Mitchell) is fatally wounded, Spence takes over the desert patrol, asserts his authority, leads his three remaining soldiers in a successful raid on an oasis, and is rescued with them. Upon recovering consciousness in a hospital, he cables a proposal to Valentine.

Mr. Trotti has found a likely war yarn in John Brophy's novel but he has marred it with melodramatic dialogue. The character of the "cad" has been so overdrawn that his antisocial remarks arouse laughter. The use of the "ghost" voice with which the late sergeant directs Spence is not particularly impressive.

The companion feature is "How's About It?" a musical film with the Andrews Sisters to head a cast that includes Robert Paige, Grace McDonald, and Shemp Howard. The story uses complications in a music publishing business to introduce songs and dances.

Dinah Shore is to portray Nora Bayes in a Warner Brothers film about that entertainer. The film will be called "Shine On, Harvest Moon."

News of the Screen

New York

Cornelia Otis Skinner is to play a leading role for Paramount with Ray Milland in a comedy. This will be her first film work since she appeared in her father's support in "Kismet" in 1930.

Robert Cummings is completing work at Universal in a film episode for "For All We Know," with Betty Field. The film is a Charles Boyer-Julien Divivier production.

Columbia's "Appointment in Berlin," will have George Sanders in one of the principal roles.

Harold Lloyd is to make a comedy for Columbia called "Mr. Winkle Goes to War," based on a novel by Theodore Pratt about a 44-year-old draftee who becomes a national hero.

Twentieth Century-Fox is to make a picture about the life of Army officers' wives who follow their husbands from camp to camp.

Universal is to produce "Two Tickets for London," with Alan Curtis and Michele Morgan in the leads.

Ina Claire is to appear in the film version of "Claudia," stage play, for Twentieth Century-Fox.

Twentieth Century-Fox has acquired the film rights to ex-Ambassador Dodd's book on Germany, "Through Embassy Eyes."

Plays in Prospect

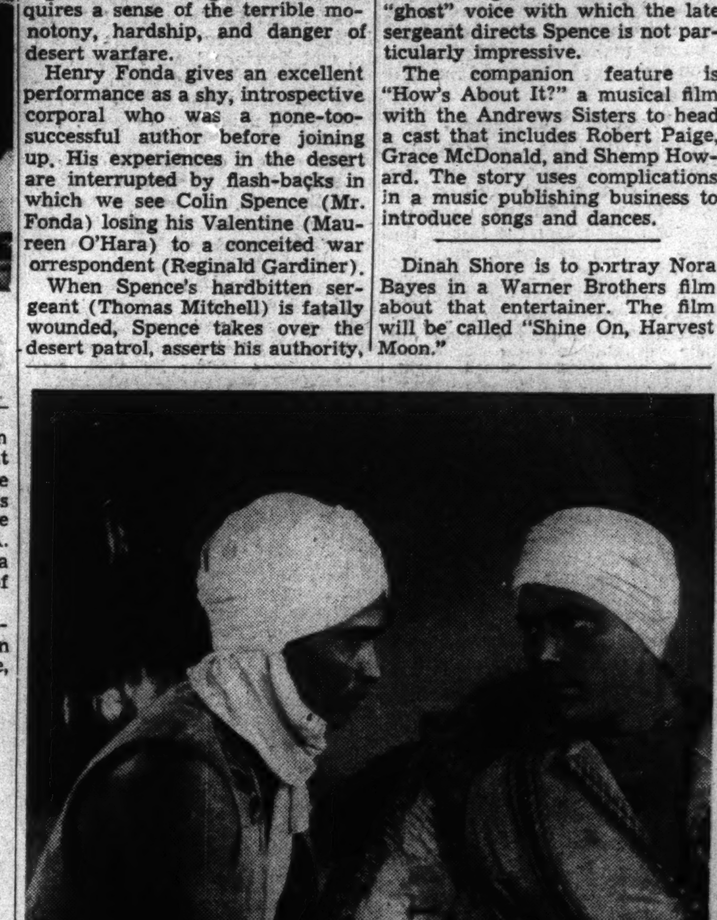
Tomorrow the World—At the Wilbur beginning Monday, March 29, new play by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau, to be presented by Theron Bamberger as the fifth of the subscription offerings of Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Ralph Bellamy will head the cast and Dorothy Sands will have a prominent part. Elliott Nugent is directing the production. Two weeks' engagement.

The Three Sisters—At the Shubert, beginning Monday evening, April 5. Katharine Cornell in her own production of Chekhov's play, with a cast that includes Judith Anderson, Edmund Gwenn, Ruth Gordon, Dennis King, Gertrude Musgrove, Alexander Knox, McKay Morris, Tom Powers, and Eric Dressler. Guthrie McClintic directed the production. Two weeks engagement.

Claudia—At the Colonial, Rose Franken's comedy, beginning a return engagement on Monday, April 5. The cast will include Phyllis Thaxter, Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Olga Baclanova, Adrienne Gessner, Frank Tweddell, Audrey Ridgway, and Wilton Graff.

Cornelia Otis Skinner—At the Copley-Plaza ballroom on Sunday afternoon, April 18, in a program of her monologues.

Show Time—At the Shubert beginning Monday, April 26. Vaudeville revue that has been running for months in New York. George Jessel, Jack Haley, and Ella Logan head the cast.



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A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
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KATHARINE CORNELL presents
THE THREE SISTERS
Judith ANDERSON, Edmund GWENN, Ruth GORDON, Dennis KING
Gertrude MUSGROVE, Alexander KNOX, Katharine CORNELL
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Henry FONDA · Maureen O'HARA
in JOHN BROPHY'S immortal war romance
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CO-HIT ANDREWS SISTERS "HOW'S ABOUT IT"

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA.
TYRONE POWER
"THE BLACK SWAN"
IN TECHNICOLOR
Also "STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE"

SOUTH STATION
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NEW MARCH of TIME 2½ HR PROGRAM
LATEST NATIONAL & WAR NEWS

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Humphrey BOGART • Ingrid BERGMAN • Paul HENREID
"CASABLANCA"
Plus "SILVER SKATES"

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
JAMES CAGNEY
'YANKEE DOODLE DANDY'
Plus "The Fighting Engineers"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
MARIA MONTEZ, JON HALL, SABU
Arabian Nights
"FRIENDLY ENEMIES"
Starting Sunday
STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM
AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
March 25 to March 31
Continuous 1:30 to 11 p. m.
ARABIAN NIGHTS
Jon Hall — Maria Montez
AT THE FRONT. Made by the Army. An all Army cast.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Away We Go," by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian, and presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts, Lee Dixon, Howard de Silva, Celeste Holm. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"The Family," by Victor Wolfson. Staged by Bretaigne Windust. Featuring Lucile Watson, Carol Goodner, Evelyn Varden, Nicholas Conte, Elisabeth Fraser and Arnold Korff. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Yes, My Darling Daughter," by Mark Reed. Featuring Luella Gear and Violet Heming. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Dancing in the Streets," by Vinton Friedley, with book by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor. Music by Vernon Duke, and Lyrics by Howard Dietz. Featuring Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Jack Smart and Ernest Cossart. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Wellesley College (Billings Hall)—Concert by David Barrett, pianist. 8. Open to the public without charge.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10. "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.

Esquire—"Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 1:20, 5:10, 9:05. "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:25, 7:30.

Exeter—"Eyes in the Night," Ann Harding, Edward Arnold. 1:50, 5, 8:30. "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 3, 6:20, 9:45.

Fenway—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. "Fighting Engineers." 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15.

Kenmore—"Trade Winds," Fredric March, Joan Bennett. 1:10, 4:35, 8. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 3, 6:25, 9:50.

Keith Memorial—"How's About It?" Andrew Sisters. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05.

Majestic—"Siege of Leningrad." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

Metropolitan—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, Paul Henreid. 10:54 a. m., 1.31, 4:08, 6:45, 9:22. "At the Front," 10:08 a. m., 12:45, 3:22, 5:59, 8:36.

Modern—"China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Normandie—"Son of the Navy," 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:50, 8:40. "Fighting Guerrillas," Phil Dorn. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10:10.

Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson, 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount — "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 9. "The Fighting Engineers," 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"At the Front in North Africa," 10:30 a. m., 1:37, 4:44. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 11:11 a. m., 2:18, 5:25, 7:51, 10:17. Stage Show: 12:33, 3:40, 6:47, 9:13.

Scollay—"China Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"At the Front in North Africa," "The New Canada," "A Blitz on the Fritz," "Coal Black and De-Libbe Dwarfs," "Farmer and the War," "Screen Snapshots," "A Band is Born," First release National and War News.

State—"Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 11:49 a. m., 3:13, 6:37, 10:01. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, Dick Purcell, William Wright. 1:36, 5, 8:20.

Telepix—"North Africa," "Ladies in the Sports World," "Dogs on Parade," "Hedda Hopper," Science and the latest news, cartoons. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—"Joan of Paris," 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 8:35. "Johnny Eager," 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 6, 9:40.

Uptown—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol, Mary Healy. 2:40, 5:36, 8:15. "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:30. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 9:05 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 1:30, 7:30.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Sin-town," Constance Bennett. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers.
Coolidge Corner: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce.
Cleveland Circle: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Cat People." 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 2, 8.
University: "Arabian Nights," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 3, 6:20, 9:55. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce. "One Thrilling Night," John Beal, Wanda McKay.
Codman Square: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.
Franklin: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford. 3:10, 8:05. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 2, 7, 10.
Park: "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," Fred MacMurray, Henry Fonda. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Baer, William Bendix. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:48, 4:58, 8:08. "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.
Mystic: "Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids. 2:15, 8:40. "Destination Unknown," William Gargan, Irene Hervey. 3:35, 7, 9:50.
Orpheum: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 3:05, 9:10. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee, Margaret Hayes. 1:55, 8.
Strand: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary.
Fellsway: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevey.

NATICK—Colonial: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Eyes in the Night," Ann Harding, Edward Arnold. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.
Strand: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "White Cargo," Walter Pidgeon, Hedy Lamarr. "Friendly Enemies," Craig Stevens. 2, 7.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake.
Strand: "Silver Queen," George Brent, "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Priscilla Lane. "Mummy's Tomb," Dick Foran.
Capitol: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Phil Dorn. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker, 2:06, 7:51. "Gunga Din," Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine. 3:13, 8:58.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan.
Coolidge: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith, Arline Judge. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 2:15, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Eyes in the Night," Ann Harding, Edward Arnold. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean, P. Ryan.

The Christian Science Monitor's Guide to Current Films

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.

AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow, with many amusing results.—M. Y. C.

AMERICAN EMPIRE — Western, with Texas soon after Civil War as scene, showing failure of rancher's attempt to set up prairie empire. Fair support for a double bill.—M. Y.

ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, occasionally touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.

ARABIAN NIGHTS — Tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Scheherazade, Sinbad, Aladdin, et al.—M. Y.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama, set in Norway.—M. Y.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievous performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. —M.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings. —M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BOSTON BLACKIE GOES HOLLYWOOD—Reformed crook retrieves diamond while playing horse with cops and robbers.—M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteur's efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

CABIN IN THE SKY—All-Negro cast in fantasy with music. Ethel Waters exemplies her great abilities as singing actress.—M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CALABOOSE—Slapdash Western farce. —M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.

CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly told and directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.

CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.

CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.

CITY WITHOUT MEN—Flier's wife rescues unjustly convicted husband from prison, in routine melodrama that wanders in plot, while achieving considerable excitement.—M. Y.

COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, and exciting story of battle against Nazi invaders.—M. Y.

CRYSTAL BALL—Comedy about poor girl trying to marry rich man Dull and unpleasant.—M.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER — Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DIXIE DUGAN — Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of the slap-stick fun they furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.

FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.

FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.

FLYING FORTRESS — Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE — Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste. —M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN — Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

GENTLEMAN JIM—Brawling action comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prizefighter Corbett.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE —Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y.

GET HEP to LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY — Brutal and, cynical crime melodrama.—M

GREAT GILDERSLEEVE — Popular radio character brought to the screen complete with his laugh, without marked success in the different medium.—M. Y. C.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.—M. Y.

HAUNTED RANCH—Range Busters find money that gangsters stole from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HI 'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in mélange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HI, BUDDY — Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties. —M. Y. C.

HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Führer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.

ICE-CAPADES—Story of country girl, battling city slickers, subordinated to specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y.

I MARRIED A WITCH—René Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence. Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.

IT AIN'T HAY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by cliches and romantic interludes.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IN WHICH WE SERVE — Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.

JACARE—Camera record of expedition up the Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL — Customary Wallace comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.

JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in a good mystery thriller as a Turkish secret agent who protects an American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.

JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End Kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.

KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Star-spangled fascist posthumously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.

KID DYNAMITE — East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.

LADY BODYGUARD—Pretty girl safeguards test pilot from schemers who would benefit from his passing. For those who can accept any subject for sake of laugh.—M.

LADY IN A JAM — Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y

LADY IS WAITING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.

LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actors's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.

LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeer goes A.W.O.L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.

LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girl, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MALE ANIMAL — Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M. Y.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M Y.

MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.

MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.

MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the fabulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's—M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce, Questionable taste.—M.

NIGHT MONSTER — Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which duckling, counseled by psychologist becomes swan.—M.

ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertaininng, romantic comedy drama, Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

ONE DANGEROUS NIGHT—Lone wolf, reformed robber, falsely accused this time, slickly catches murderer for cops.—M. Y.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers message to save American transport.—M. Y.

PALM BEACH STORY — Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.

PANAMA HATTIE — Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting. Well acted.—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

POWER OF THE PRESS—Well meant but lurid melodrama about the dangers of irresponsible journalism. —M. Y.

POWERS GIRL — Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences. —M. Y. C.

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

QUIET, PLEASE—MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental. —M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.

RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED — Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.

RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—Bandits bite dust soon after postal inspector picks up trail.—M. Y. C.

ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.

SALUDOS AMIGOS — Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 58 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made topical murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings.—M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M.Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON—Sherlock rescues Swiss inventor from Gestapo and Moriarty. Elementary.—M. Y.

HERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SIEGE OF LENINGRAD—Russian documentary of heroism of city's people in resisting Nazi attacks for 15 months and finally driving away the invaders.—M. Y.

SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff. —M.

SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs. —M. Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SQUADRON LEADER X — English melodrama of the chase, skilfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.

STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.

STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM — Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.

STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.

STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C

TENTING TONIGHT ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of the early days of stagecoaching.—M. Y. C.

THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing light entertainment about correspondent who tries to reinstate himself by running down Nazi ring. Farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but expert acting by Frank Craven.—M. Y.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

TIME TO KILL — Routine Michael Shayne whodunit.—M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.—M. Y.

TRUCK BUSTERS — Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.

TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about their heroes' efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds that the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME — Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.

WHISTLING IN DIXIE—Timid radio sleuth trails a murderer in entertaining knockabout mystery farce.—M. Y.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

WRECKING CREW — Vigorous melodrama about men who make business of demolishing buildings.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YOU CAN'T BEAT THE LAW—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.

YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

YOUNG AND WILLING — Passable farce about three girls and three boys, all stagestruck, who make good. —M. Y.

Pix

William Saroyan
Whose film, "The Human Comedy," is now on the screen.

Recent Releases

AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH BOSTON BLACKIE—Below-par melodrama about a reformed crook.—M. Y.

APE MAN—Horror yarn not good even of its deplorable kind in its story of a doctor who turns himself into an ape.—M.

AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States troops' invasion, with sequences showing tanks, planes, and soldiers in action.—M. Y.

BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business, with tycoon's son outmaneuvering his father's associates, who scheme to steal the business.—M. Y.

CRYSTAL BALL—Heavy-handed romantic farce about poor but pretty girl who gets her man by masquerading as a fortune-teller.—M. Y.

DEADMAN'S GULCH—Carefully made formula Western about gangster operators of a freight line.—M. Y. C.

FOREVER AND A DAY—The history of a 140-year-old London house provides the thread which brings in more than 70 British and American film players in a series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.

HAPPY GO LUCKY—Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Betty Hutton, and Rudy Vallee in Carribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.

HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with a too-smart writer much improved by the affection of a sweet girl composer. Republic Pictures' best musical.—M. Y.

HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches the bandits who held up the stage. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.

IDAHO—Western of familiar pattern well done, with Roy Rogers as singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.

KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, breaks jail and rounds up the guilty gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.

LAST WILL OF DR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts, and "transmigration of souls." English titles explain the French dialogue.—M.

REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY—Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.

THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA—Marital farce of familiar pattern about newspaper husband who returns from Europe to find that his wife has taken up musical career and wishes divorce. Interludes of orchestral music. —M. Y.

Combat Power of U. S. Army Shown to War Plant Visitors

CAMP ATTERBURY, Ind., March 24 (AP)—The United States Army showed union leaders from war plants in four midwestern states yesterday how tough it really is in combat.

The Ranger "blitz course" and a tank-led attack problem did it. As visiting shop committeemen and local union officers of the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations stood on a near-by knoll, the 83rd Combat Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn and supported by medium tanks from Fort Knox, Ky., loosed a terrific assault on a simulated enemy position on a hill.

First artillery units cut loose with 105-millimeter cannon, sending explosive shells into a target area about 300 by 200 yards. Heavy machine guns joined in the firing. After this preparatory fire the tanks opened up with their 75-millimeter cannon and machine guns, rumbling up the hill, followed by waves of infantry.

After the firing ceased, General Milburn and Walter P. Reuther, International Vice-President of the U. A. W.-C. I. O., stood on a knoll half a mile away and expressed satisfaction with results of the unionists' three-day visit here.

Mr. Reuther said that "our boys are returning to their war plants determined to exert every effort to increase war production and back up the fighting men we have worked with and lived with at Camp Atterbury."

"Without being sarcastic or critical," Mr. Reuther added, "I think management ought to organize some of its top-flight boys and send them down here on a similar trip."

General Milburn said the 250 U. A. W.-C. I. O. leaders who arrived here Sunday night and will leave today were "very enthusiastic and a fine group of men."

"They mixed with my soldiers as if they had been together all their lives," he continued. "They really got in and worked."

The visitors witnessed, but did not participate in, the Rangers' "graduation" in which a group of these Commando-like troops crawled across a field while dynamite charges in the ground were exploded and live ammunition—2,000 bullets a minute from four machine guns—formed a ceiling of fire 30 inches above them.

Union Organizers Beaten in Tennessee

LA FOLLETTE, Tenn. (AP)—Warrants charging eight unidentified coal miners with assault with intent to murder two representatives of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America were in the hands of Police Chief H. H. Sutton. No arrests had been made.

Chief Sutton said Ed Blair, business agent and organizer for the union at La Follette, and Franz Daniel, national representative of the union, reported they were beaten March 22 in their La Follette offices by eight unidentified miners armed with pistols and blackjacks, and told to leave town.

Mr. Blair said earlier that District 50 of the United Mine Workers, an independent union, "served notice on March 5 it was going to take over" the Amalgamated Workers at the La Follette Shirt Company and the Southeastern Shirt Company. He said "We have 95 per cent membership on a closed-shop agreement" in the two plants. The U. M. W., he said, had obtained only about 30 of the 300 workers.

The Home Forum

"Praise ye the Lord"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG MAN who seemed to be having business difficulties was advised to read some Bible citations. These citations included one from the Psalms (148:1): **"Praise ye the Lord."** He asked himself, "How can praising God help my business?" But he determined to make an effort to understand God, and how to praise Him.

This young man had recently become interested in Christian Science, and not being completely satisfied with his own findings, he took the problem to a Christian Science practitioner. It was explained to him that the Bible had been a closed book because of human ignorance of its spiritual meaning, until Mary Baker Eddy discovered that the teachings of Christ Jesus are scientific truths, the utilization of which, revealing the perfection of spiritual being, brings harmony into our daily experience; that this revelation lifts thought out of the slough of despair and points the way to realize one's God-given dominion over all the earth.

* * *

Through the study of Christian Science we learn that we need not strive to be like God, which is a task impossible to human sense; we need only to recognize that man is never separated from God, the source of his being, and so is ever at one with Him. It is our acknowledgment of this oneness with God that constitutes true praise.

Through this explanation the young man saw that he had been thinking erroneously of God as afar off, and of a human person, himself, as trying to find Him in some way, and making an effort to praise what he did not even understand. He saw that he must learn more about God. To this end he studied diligently Mrs. Eddy's definition of God, given on page 465 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which reads, **"God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love."**

As he thus gained a clearer concept of God and was enabled truly to praise Him, his business improved, and harmony was established in other phases of his human experience. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 183), **"As many as do receive a knowledge of God through Science, will have power to reflect His power, in proof of man's 'dominion over all the earth.'"**

* * *

In proportion as we understand what Christian Science teaches of the nature of God, we apprehend the real nature of man; for man is God's image. We find the real man to be spiritual and perfect, possessing, by reflection, all that God expresses. We are praising God when we acknowledge our oneness with Him; we acknowledge the real, the Godlike man, as our own true selfhood. From this scientific point of view, we see more clearly what Jesus meant when he cited the Scripture (Leviticus 19:18), **"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."** We see that this admonition is not impractical idealism; that it involves spiritual law which, if utilized, brings to mankind peace and joy, the zest of right living, and an intelligent appreciation of true or spiritual being.

"But," one may ask, "how can I praise God when I see what is going on in the world today? And how can I love my neighbor as myself as long as I think he expresses greed, hatred, and cruel domination?" One thing we learn about God in Christian Science is that, being good, He knows nothing of evil. As light can never be aware of darkness, so God, who is infinite good, can never be aware of anything unlike Himself. And that which is unknown to the infinite, all-inclusive good which we call God, has no real existence. Could there be a better reason for praising God than the fact that He is infinite good and neither creates nor condones evil?

* * *

As to loving our neighbor, it is certainly not intelligent, nor even possible, to love that which is hateful and unlovely. We love our neighbor when we deny that such errors are any part of the real man, and see everywhere the man of God's creating, for so we must see our true selfhood in order to be at peace.

"Praise ye the Lord"! As we acknowledge our inseparable, inviolable oneness with Him, that which is unreal, and therefore untrue, will not appear in our experience. In proportion as we love God with all our hearts and our neighbor as ourself, the darkness or ignorance which constitutes the false sense of war and enmity will disappear in the light of eternal and omnipresent Love.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

Furnace Creek

Palm fronds are clapping their hands together
With the hush, hush sound of waves,
Urged by the wind from the desert,
A cold wind, for night is falling.

Palm fronds are shining under the big desert stars
In sleek, sharp patterns.
They weave, they interlace,
Clasping sword fingers.

Palm fronds, pushing, pushing
Up from this tiny spot where there is water,
This one tiny oasis
In the prismatic desert.

Outside there is no sound,
Even the rustling of a chuckwalla
Here there is the hush, hush of palm fronds,
The reassuring song of crickets.

CANDACE T. STEVENSON

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAND DUNES IN THE AMERICAN DESERT: *An Etching by Cornelis Botke*

The Hidalga of Cities

NO ONE, HOWEVER FAMILIAR with this queen of Spanish cities, can interpret or define her. The very wit and spirit—the *sal andaluza*—for which she has been noted these past five or six hundred years, forbids it. The only possible interpretation of wit is to be witty—and Sevilla is her own living interpretation. The stranger she so graciously receives, however, can at least register an appreciation of her beauty and charm far more profound than any words he can utter.

There is but one proviso: one must be *simpático*. I can imagine no unkinder fate than to be marooned in a dashing, frankly hedonistic, ebullient community quick with charm and kindliness, and somehow miserably fail to walk the same road. . . .

True, some do not enjoy the undeniably scorching summers, but a great deal can be said for a city which embodies sparkle, inherent good sense, a "fine temperance and harmony," genial straightforwardness, and a lusty willingness to give both itself and others as much laughter and as little trouble as possible. In this aspect, perhaps, Sevilla is the most Spanish of all the cities in Spain, because it comes nearest to being, on a grand scale, typical of those virtues and nobilities, humors and graces which, as already indicated, make up some of the most salient qualities of Spanish character.

In the smaller towns these qualities are obscured to some degree at least by the gravity a life of incessant hard work has imposed upon the heroic peasant. Make no mistake: the Spaniard of whatever class does not love—he does not even like—work. . . . He is a worker, nevertheless, tireless, admirable, trustworthy, and within his limits, skilled. But he works to live, not the other way around; and to see him at leisure in Sevilla when the lamps twinkle out in the vast dark squares and mysterious streets; when the soft black sky overhead is bejeweled with friendly stars inviting one to reach up and pluck them for his lady as ornaments for hair or breast; when the soft perfumed air stirs sleepily . . . to see him then is to realize for the first time how much a fine capacity for joyous interludes of quiescence can do with life. For his is a city whose dignity is a mingling of charm and sweetness with the poise of a quick, all-sufficing intelligence, and the result is a delight to know. . . . In a word, Sevilla is the *hidalga* of cities: the perfectly aristocratic democrat, proud without arrogance, kind without condescension, old as she is immortally young and vivacious.—From "The Spanish Pageant," by ARTHUR STANLEY RIGGS. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

First Bluebird

. . . Nothing is changed, I know:
A bird in a tree!
What have I to do with him,
Or he with me? . . .
Yet, all is changed with me.

DAVID MORTON

BECAUSE, IN THE GOLDEN DAYS, an immigrant train was misled, by a false map, into its desert wastes, one of the most colorful spots in the American West received an ominous name, "Death Valley." All of the pioneers' sufferings were due to an utter ignorance of how to travel in an arid country. In the same place where they experienced thirst and hunger, are now two hotels, a large ranch, and an automobile camp.

The sand dunes are situated in the center of the rather narrow valley, running north and south. The artist made the drawing for the etching in 1930, when a trip to the Valley was still an adventure, due to extremely rough desert roads. These almost white dunes stand out in contrast with the vivid color of the surrounding mountain ranges; the deep blues of the Panamints to the west, the mauve, coral, and ocher of the Funeral Range to the east. Shifting winds are constantly modeling their classic outlines against the desert sky; while tiny creatures, mice, lizards, and birds, are busy tracing interesting patterns on their smooth surfaces. An occasional clump of mesquite offers welcome shade in a land where the temperature rises to 135 degrees in summer. Once the bed of a vast lake that covered also the Mojave and Colorado deserts, the valley includes the spot farthest below sea level of any in the Western Hemisphere.

"ALABAD AL SENOR"

Traducción del articulo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

A UN JOVEN que parecía tener dificultades en sus negocios se le aconsejó que leyese algunos pasajes de la Biblia. Entre estos pasajes había uno que decía: "¡Alabad al Señor!" El se preguntó a sí mismo: "¿Cómo puede el alabar a Dios ayudar mi negocio?" Pero se propuso hacer un esfuerzo para entender a Dios y la manera de alabarle.

Este joven se interesó en la Ciencia Cristiana y no estando completamente satisfecho con sus propios descubrimientos, presentó el problema a un practicista de esta Ciencia. Se le explicó que la Biblia había sido un libro cerrado a causa de la ignorancia humana que no había entendido su significado espiritual hasta que Mary Baker Eddy descubrió que las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús eran verdades científicas, la utilización de las cuáles, revelando la perfección del ser espiritual, produce armonía en nuestra experiencia diaria; que esta revelación eleva el pensamiento y lo saca del lodazal de la desesperación señalando el camino para que uno se dé cuenta del dominio que Dios le ha dado sobre toda la tierra.

Por medio del estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana aprendemos que no necesitamos esforzarnos para ser semejantes a Dios, lo cual es una tarea imposible para el sentido humano; necesitamos solamente reconocer que el hombre nunca está separado de Dios, la fuente de su ser, y que está, por tanto, siempre unido con El. Es nuestro reconocimiento de esta unión con Dios lo que constituye la verdadera alabanza.

Con esta explicación el joven vió que había estado pensando erroneamente acerca de Dios como muy lejano, y de él mismo como una persona humana, que luchara por encontrarle de algún modo y se esforzara por adorar lo que él mismo no entendía. El vió que debía aprender más acerca de Dios. Con este fin estudió diligentemente la definición de Dios que da la señora Eddy en la página 465 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), que dice: "Dios es Mente, Espíritu, Alma, Principio, Vida, Verdad, Amor, incorpóreos, divinos, supremos, infinitos."

Así, cuando él obtuvo un concepto más claro de Dios y fué capaz de adorarle verdaderamente, su negocio se mejoró y la armonía se estableció en otros aspectos de su experiencia humana. La señora Eddy escribe en MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELÁNEOS), página 183: "Todos los que efectivamente adquieren un conocimiento de Dios por medio de la Ciencia, tendrán poder de reflejar Su poder en prueba del dominio del hombre 'sobre toda la tierra'."

En la medida que entendemos lo que la Ciencia Cristiana enseña de la naturaleza de Dios, aprendemos la naturaleza real del hombre; porque el hombre es la imagen de Dios. Encontramos que el hombre real es espiritual y perfecto, poseyendo, por reflexión, todo lo que Dios expresa. Alabamos a Dios cuando reconocemos nuestra unión con El; reconocemos al hombre real, al hombre semejante a Dios, como nuestra propia identidad. Desde este punto de vista científico vemos más claramente lo que Jesús quiso decir cuando citó las Escrituras (Levítico 19:18): "Amarás a tu prójimo como a ti mismo." Vemos que esta admonición no es un idealismo impracticable; que encierra una ley espiritual que si se utiliza, trae a la humanidad paz y regocijo, el deleite de una vida correcta y una apreciación inteligente del ser verdadero y espiritual.

"Pero", alguien podría preguntar, "¿cómo puedo yo alabar a Dios cuando veo lo que hoy está pasando en el mundo? ¿Y cómo puedo amar al prójimo como a mí mismo mientras piense que él expresa codicia, odio y dominio cruel?" Una cosa aprendemos de Dios en la Ciencia Cristiana y es que siendo bueno, El no conoce nada del mal. Como la luz nunca puede saber de las tinieblas, así Dios que es infinitamente bueno, nunca puede saber de ninguna cosa que no sea semejante a El. Y aquello que es desconocido al infinito y todo inclusivo bien, que llamamos Dios, no tiene existencia real. ¿Puede haber una razón mejor para alabar a Dios que el hecho que El es el bien infinito y que no crea ni aprueba el mal?

Acerca del amor a nuestro prójimo, es cierto que no es inteligente, ni aún posible amar aquello que es odioso y falto de amabilidad. Amamos a nuestro prójimo cuando negamos que tales errores sean parte del hombre real y vemos en cualquier parte al hombre creado por Dios, debiendo así ver nuestra verdadera identidad para estar en paz.

"¡Alabad al Señor!" Cuando reconocemos nuestra unión inviolable e inseparable con El, aquello que no es real, y por consiguiente, no es verdadero, no aparecerá en nuestra experiencia. En la proporción en que amemos a Dios con todo nuestro corazón y al prójimo como a nosotros mismos, la obscuridad o ignorancia que constituye el falso sentido de la guerra y de la enemistad desaparecerá ante la luz del eterno y omnipresente Amor.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

On the Arabian Desert, Without a Chart

UNDER A BLUE and cloudless sky we left the city I so loved. Summer still hung in the air, but away in the distance winter had already touched the Lebanon with fresh snow. As we rode past the walnut orchards and olive groves of Damascus, my heart was filled with sadness. Never before had this feeling possessed me so strongly. It came upon me suddenly that this was the last station of my small world and that I was setting out to cross a new ocean to an unknown shore. For the first time the question of the unknown frightened me. . . .

We were in strange company—three old men and three old women, small figures, weatherworn and almost in rags, riding on fine-boned camels. One blue-grey mare was led by her halter rope. Three old men, three old women, five camels and a mare. One woman rode alone, as did one man; but the others traveled in pairs, the women behind their men on the high camel saddles.

They were of the Ruala, members of one of the greatest tribes of the desert. They were rich in camels and had larger tents than the other Arabs, and were wealthy according to desert standards. . . .

The old women, perched high on their camel saddles, waved their riding sticks and lightly touched the necks of their animals. They were full of laughter, the men began to sing and yodel. It all sounded very strange, and yet it was beautiful. They were riding homeward, They had left the city behind with all its trickeries and artificial comfort. Soon they would have to tighten their belts and forget that false paradise on the Barada River. . . .

Skirting Adra, the last outpost of civilization, we rode through a pass between two low hills, out into the Hamad, the rising high plateau-like land, which embraces the whole of northern Arabia. Within four hundred miles in each direction not a single well can be found, Marzuki informed me.

The nomads in this region depend entirely on rain pools and the pastures they find among undulating plains. If the rains fail altogether, the Bedouins and their vast herds of camels migrate to the neighborhood of the Euphrates and Tigris, or to the great depression of Wadi Sirhan and the cultivated land of Syria and Transjordan. Camel breeders do not fear the waterless wastes of the desert as the sheep- and goat-raising Arabs do, and for that reason camel owners alone remain independent and free. . . .

Each day I liked them better. They were selfless people, trusting and childlike. Although these nomads had no learning, as we know it, their memories were tablets on which were graven the lore and ethics of their ancestors. Only that which was worth passing on to their children did they *add* to their store of knowledge. In this they were very unlike the Europeans who know too much for contentment, whose hearts are confused. *Their* minds were unburdened.

"An idea too complex to fit into poetry is of no value to remember," was a classic remark of the old Rueyli with the blue-grey mare.—From "Drinkers of the Wind," by CARL R. RASWAN. (New York: Creative Age Press.)

For a Sparkling Style

I DO NOT CONCEIVE rapidity of execution necessarily implies slovenliness or crudeness. On the contrary I believe it is often productive both of sharpness and freedom. The eagerness of composition strikes our sparkles of fancy, and runs the thoughts more naturally and closely into one another. There may be less formal method, but there is more life and spirit and truth. In the play and agitation of the mind, it runs over and we dally with the subject, as the glassblower rapidly shapes the vitreous fluid. A number of new thoughts rise up spontaneously, and they come in the proper places, because they arise from the occasion. They are also sure to partake of the warmth and vividness of that ebullition of mind from which they spring. *Spiritus precipitandus est.* In these sort of voluntaries of composition, the thoughts are worked up to a sort of projection: the grasp of the subject, the presence of mind, the flow of expression, must be something akin to *ex tempore* speaking: or perhaps such bold but finished draughts may be compared to *fresco* paintings, which imply a life of study and great previous preparation, but of which the execution is momentary and, irrevocable. . . . Proper expressions rise to the surface from the heat and fermentation of the mind, like bubbles on an agitated stream. It is this which produces a clear and sparkling style.—From "Table Talk: Opinions on Men, Books and Things," by WILLIAM HAZLITT.

Emily's Love Of Words

IT WAS JOHN RUSKIN who first gave a name to that element in poetry by means of which the poet endows things in nature with human attributes. To speak of trees, hills, mountains, or rivers in such a way that they seem to be expressing men's own thoughts or taking on human qualities is, for some poets, a hazardous practice. The "pathetic fallacy" so often employed and so disturbingly enlisted by the poet to further his lyric aims can nonetheless, if used tellingly and organically, heighten a poem. It is far easier to dismiss such practice than to find examples which justify its use. There are, however, some poets who use this device in a manner at once so powerful and striking that, instead of condemning them for such usage, one praises them for bringing the reader a new poetic experience.

Emily Dickinson, whose poetry is loaded with examples of the "pathetic fallacy," made a life-long habit of studying the dictionary. She read it much as we might read current novels and autobiographies of contemporary figures; and she often chose words as a bird chooses small bright pieces of colored silk for its nest. She loved words for their sonority, their splashes of color, their homely everyday sound, their bluntness or sharpness, and diligently read and memorized long lists of words, storing them up for future use.

* * *

It is no exaggeration to say that Emily literally fell in love with words, and must often have surprised her father and friends at Amherst by using casually some word not in current coinage among the New England group. Also her amazing facility for combining apparently unrelated things must have caused some eyes to look sharply in her direction. For instance:

I'll tell you how the sun rose,—
A ribbon at a time.

Only a poet with a bizarre sense of word usage would attempt to establish a relationship between the rising sun and a hair-ribbon or a ribbon of any sort. Ordinarily ribbons are thought of as a school girl's decoration, while in the minds of most of us the sun is of such magnitude it can hardly suggest anything as seemingly trivial as a ribbon. But, once that connection has been made, how right it seems; perhaps far-fetched, but right.

In relation to his work, words stand highlighted for the poet as notes do for the composer; and some poets show an overwhelming regard for their rhythms, their long vowel sounds or their clipped consonantal endings. Emily's choice of words is often perilously close to the absurd, but in the main her word-groupings resemble a difficult modern composer's variation on a most endearing and easily remembered theme.

To my quick ear the leaves conferred;
The bushes they were bells:
I could not find a privacy
From Nature's sentinels.

Both meek and rebellious, this Amherst poet, whose daily experience was limited to gardening, paying and receiving a few social calls, managed without much encouragement, except from members of her family, to write nearly twelve hundred poems. She destroyed a great many of them, but saved enough to prove to us that her work, whether technically faulty or not, is of too arresting a nature to be brushed aside because it presents difficulties of diction. Her poetry is like the flood of which she wrote:

You cannot fold a flood
and put in in a drawer,—

* * *

The poetic structure of Emily's poetry almost depends on her use of the "pathetic fallacy" to which the enigmatic words lend themselves as naturally and gracefully as willows arching over a stream. Her predilection for out-of-the-way words that seem to appear in the most unexpected places has often disturbed the critics; but, however just their criticism, it cannot be denied that Emily, while she may occasionally baffle and upset the reader by use of strange word or sentence structure, resets the whole scene of the familiar. There is a pleasant strangeness, as if the bric-à-brac and furniture in a house were moved to odd and unaccustomed positions, creating a peculiar, but on the whole, a pleasant effect. One takes a little time to become adjusted to the new and different, but generally satisfactory, allocation.

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Intimate Message: Washington

War Notes .... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Military men in Washington are agreed that Hitler has two remaining weapons in his arsenal —potentially powerful weapons which he intends to use to the full against the Allies this spring. They are a submarine offensive and a "peace" offensive.

Intensified submarine warfare, already under way, and intensified psychological warfare, now imminent, appear to constitute the plan by which Germany hopes to avert the consequences of total defeat. The massed U-boat attacks, by holding back the full force of mounting Anglo-American strength, are calculated to give time for the psychological offensive to accomplish its end of weakening the essential unity of the United Nations—a weakening process designed to discourage or persuade the Allies not to fight the war to the finish.

Here, it is agreed, are the major tests which confront the United Nations and of the two the psychological offensive is viewed by many as the most dangerous.

Despite some Nazi successes on the Soviet front in recent days, Berlin propaganda is making it pretty clear that thinking Germans have lost confidence in a German victory and that for Germany the prospect now is not how to achieve unconditional victory but how to avoid unconditional defeat. The war is no longer a war of conquest but a war to save as much of her gains as possible.

It can now be seen more clearly than before that the "unconditional surrender" declaration at the Casablanca conference was not an accident of phrasing or timing. It was a careful counterstroke in the war of nerves and is already serving to blunt much of the Axis propaganda.

Unconditional Surrender Looms Before Germany

Germany is obviously faced with the most critical problems in its effort to avert unconditional surrender and, as it hopes, to win a conditional victory. The acuteness of her problems does not, however, suggest internal collapse. There is no sufficient evidence to justify any such expectation. To the contrary, German plans to avert total defeat would necessarily be laid well before the danger point of collapse—if they were to be at all effective—and the moment for employing them would be the instant it became clear that full victory was no longer possible. That point has now been reached in Germany and the twin attack on the Allies of intensified submarine warfare and intensive psychological warfare is starting. The greatest fleet of U-boats Germany has ever amassed is infesting the Atlantic and Herr Goebbels, once seeking to terrify the world with a picture of Nazi militarist invincibility, is now seeking to terrify the world by conjuring up the Russian bogey.

But Hitler's own problems are real, not psychological. One qualified authority mentions three German problems as particularly pressing. One is the replacement of the tremendous losses of men and material on the Russian and Libyan fronts. Drastic decrees are being enforced to mobilize the last reserves of manpower and production facilities. Secondly, German defeats on the Russian and African fronts have shattered the myth of Nazi invincibility and damaged Hitler's personal prestige. Anthony Eden remarked last week that if Hitler isn't suffering from a "nervous breakdown" he ought to be. The full psychological effects of recent defeats may take time to develop but they will be seriously felt.

Third, the Russian victories are gravely weakening the morale of Germany's allies. If Germany has nothing to lose by prolonging the war, Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Finland may soon find that they do have much to lose by prolonging the war. Finally, conditions within Germany are not getting better and they are not getting better under the impact of mounting British and American bombing. Quite apart from morale, these air raids are damaging transport and production facilities and with hopes of supplies from the Russian invasion fading, they aggravate an already serious economic plight.

Luftwaffe Outnumbered and Outfought

A high British military official in Washington remarked last week that in his judgment there is no mystery as to where the Luftwaffe is or what it is doing. It is, he declared, being stretched so thin that it is being outnumbered and outfought. It is estimated that about 50 per cent of Germany's entire fighter force is still concentrated in western Europe, about 30 per cent of the Luftwaffe is available for the Russian front, and the remaining 20 per cent is massed in Tunisia, hemmed in on all sides by growing Allied forces.

The present overriding Allied aim is to bring the German air force into action in any theater. It is believed that the Luftwaffe is now spread so widely that any severe added strain will hasten its decline to a point at which the Allies have sufficient superiority to deliver crippling blows which will speed Germany's defeat. Increased American bombing strength in Europe is expected to "raise the bid" to a point the Luftwaffe cannot match.

According to the best Allied intelligence reports, the Germans have not any radically new aircraft in production and are trying desperately to increase the volume of production to meet commitments which have already spread the Luftwaffe to the limit.

Germany's bomber strength is believed to be declining. Heavy bombers have shifted to the Southern Mediterranean area to escort shipping and harass Allied convoys, and others are thought to have been converted to transport planes to supply the extended Nazi lines in Russia and Africa.

The tide of the war is with the United Nations but anything less than total victory will be dangerous defeat.

Memo on Victory:

After the Battle's Roar .... *By Homer Metz*

The win-the-war-first polemicists who insist that victories, like chicks, should not be counted before they're hatched are having their inning again in the public prints and debating halls. Many offer cogent arguments. But few take cognizance of the fact that even the Army and the Navy must, of necessity, be concerned with things over and above the mere winning of military decisions.

In numerous cantonments and educational institutions throughout the country the two service branches are busily training select officers and civilians whose job it will be to take over the direction of important enemy centers after they are captured. The task confronting these men is almost as great as that facing the men who must do the capturing. And almost as important.

The Germans proved early that control of civil populations was an essential part of total war. Only a few hours after Paris was conquered a new mayor, trained in Berlin but speaking perfect French, was installed on the Champs Elysées.

Consider some of the problems that will face the American Army when a large Germany city, such as Munich, for example, is occupied.

Fifty or more highly skilled officers will have to be put to work at once to co-ordinate the physical possession of the town with further prosecution of the war if a German Army remains in the field, or to guide it through the trying interim between war and an enforced peace if one doesn't.

First off, they will have to intern the Nazi Party leaders and perhaps the Burgomeister and other key officials. Then the political and cultural activities of the Nazis will have to be stopped and their centers closed. Then the teaching of political economy and Nazi ideology will have to be suspended in the schools and colleges. Then courts martial will have to be set up to deal with sabotage and espionage.

After this the problem will be to keep the community running as normally as possible.

Presumably shopkeepers, craftsmen and peasants will be encouraged to go about their daily duties as before. Churches will doubtless be permitted to hold services and some amusement centers to remain open. Ordinary civil and criminal courts are likely to be left functioning for the time being and police and municipal services utilized to maintain order.

A system of food rationing and distribution will have to be set up as quickly as possible.

What about the press? Will it be allowed to operate under strict censorship or suspended entirely?

What about industrial plants which may have escaped bombs and shells? Will raw materials be supplied so they can be kept running?

What is to be done with the industrialists who operated the plants?

In Cologne after World War I the factories were shut down at once by the occupying forces and the working population was kept idle and desperate. This was a mistake. Undoubtedly many of the seeds of postwar bitterness out of which the Nazi Party grew were sown in this period.

This time the Army will have to fuse justice with humanity and vision. It will have to judge accurately the temper of local conditions.

In strongholds of Nazi power, such as Munich, it will find Germans, after 10 years of isolation and Party conditioning, as remote from the channels of western democratic thought as a race of moon dwellers.

It will be up to the Army's trained administrators to acquaint these habitual dwellers in a mental blackout with the facts of life; to make them realize that justice and revenge are not the same; to face their dynamic energies in the right direction; in fact, to teach them to think again.

It may be found best to close factories in one town and keep them open in another. Perhaps in some instances it may be feasible to put the population to work clearing away the devastation.

The Army will have to decide whether the workers, especially the older ones who voted Socialist, or Communist, or Nationalist, or Centrist, before the Nazis came to power, are to be allowed to form workers' councils and have a voice in the community's affairs. Their fathers were in Cologne and the Saar in 1918.

Will the leaders of the anti-Nazi "underground," emerging from hiding at long last, be given positions of some responsibility?

The aforementioned tasks and problems represent only a few of the elementary consequences of a military triumph.

When you multiply them by, say 500, you begin to see why the Army and the Navy are training many of their best officers for peace.

Of course it's necessary to win the war first. But not even the fighting services themselves can plan for victory without planning what comes afterward.

To Change the Subject:

Army Cooks Conserve Food, Too .... *By Bernice Stevens*

We're all cheerfully abiding by rationing regulations on the home front these days so there will be plenty of food for the boys who do the fighting. And we're doing all we can to stretch our pantry stocks and refrigerator contents as far as possible. But we're not the only ones. The mess sergeants and cooks in Army camps strain fats and greases, measure sugar carefully, watch their servings of coffee and tea, figure out meat-stretching dishes, and step on tin cans, too. In fact, a good many of them might be able to show housewives a thing or two when it comes to food conservation.

Any man who is working in an Army kitchen these days knows by now all the tricks his mother always has known—and a lot more besides. He's learned to use bacon fat as shortening for corn bread, gingerbread, and cookies, and uses rendered chicken fat to season vegetables. Trimmings and bones of meat are used to flavor soups, gravies, and left-over vegetables, and he's been told in no uncertain terms that "the water in which vegetables are cooked should be saved for soups and gravy."

He learns to be a genius at using left-overs, too, but he serves them "not later than supper of the next day." In fact, what he does with them is a matter of personal pride, since part of the instructions in the Army master menu reads, "The ability of the mess sergeant or cook will be greatly reflected in his ability to serve left-over foods in an appealing manner."

Take carrots, for instance. Those left over from dinner are quite likely to turn up at supper as "pumpkin" pie and no one knows the difference. The military cook will hasten to assure you, however, that there seldom are any left-overs. For one thing, the soldiers usually eat up nearly everything in sight, and besides, the mess sergeant draws only so many rations as careful computation indicates there will be men present. And there's seldom anything left on any of the plates. Soldiers are encouraged to eat heartily, but to take no more than they want to eat. When a noncom spots a lad with uneaten food on his plate heading back to the mess line for a second, he usually sounds off, "Soldier, come back here and eat what you got on that plate, or no seconds. You gotta learn in this man's Army to eat the chow they put out and not to take any more than you're gonna eat."

And the Army saves grease, too—every bit of it that doesn't go back into cooking. The large quantities saved in Army kitchens are collected daily by the Salvage Branch of the Office of Quartermaster General and after being rendered are sold to soap manufacturers, which extract all the glycerine content and in turn sell it to makers of high explosives. Now bones from Army kitchens are made into glue and fertilizer.

Army cooks also have to go as easy on the canned goods as we do at home. They use canned goods only when fresh or fresh-frozen foods are not available, so that the rest will be left for overseas shipment. They also watch their consumption of sugar and butter and have their share of meatless days, too. The soldier gets three nonmeat meals on three different days each week, when poultry, fish, eggs, macaroni and cheese, and the traditional Army beans are served. On other days, the cook stretches meat out in stuffed peppers, spaghetti, and hash.

And the boys really take this matter of conservation seriously. A recent bulletin in the monthly menu read: "With the folks at home now being limited and doing without many items in order to provide food for the armed forces, it is your double responsibility to your country and family to wisely use the food your family has been deprived of and make certain that food waste is held to an absolute minimum."

Meat Rationing: How It Will Affect Nation's Diet

Each person may purchase average of two pounds of meat, cheese, butter, or fats each week.

Continued from Page 1

tomer coupons, but their over-all food supplies are rationed, and officials are considering legal limitations on portions. OPA officials hinted that persons could not expect to supplement their home meat rations very much by dining out.

Only farmers are exempt, being authorized to eat as much as they desire of their own produce, although they must collect coupons if they sell any of it to outside consumers. Farmers also hope that rationing will restrain wholesale and retail meat prices sufficiently to obviate an OPA proposal for restricting the prices of live meat animals.

The new point values were unveiled to the press by OPA with charts, tables, volumes of explanatory matter, and quiz sessions.

The new plan goes into effect at 12:01 a. m. March 29.

During the first week, each person must use the red A stamps in his No. 2 ration book (the one in which blue stamps are used for canned goods) to buy meat, except poultry and game, edible fats, and oils, except olive oil and salad dressings, chese, except soft and perishable cheeses such as cottage cheese, and canned fish or shell fish. Meats are rationed whether fresh, frozen, cooked, or cured.

The following week, any left-over As plus the red B stamps may be used, and in the third week the left-over As and Bs plus the red C stamps. The same carry over is provided in the fourth week, but all four weeks' stamps expire together on April 30. Procedure after that remains to be determined.

At least during April, this will cause great variance in weekly purchases, since some persons may want to save some of their early-month coupons for a splurge in the final week of April.

However, the real purpose of this system of accumulating coupons for the first month is to give a fair break to persons in some communities where meat or butter may be especially scarce in the early part of the month.

The red A coupons will give each person—even babies—16 points, which is the total of the eight, five, two, and one-point stamps printed in red and marked A.

One may then buy meat or butter or cheese or anything else on the list according to its point value as he desires. For instance, vegetarians may spend all their points on butter and cheese, while some persons may buy practically nothing but meat. The system is virtually the same as the point values for canned goods.

The average value of all meats, lumping everything from pigs feet to porterhouse, is six points a pound, but the most popular types average eight points. Typical eight-point cuts are all beefsteak (except boned sirloin, which is nine), veal loin chops, center pork chops, loin lamb chops, fresh or cured sliced ham, and either sliced or slab bacon with the rind off. Roasts are mostly six to eight points a pound.

Hamburger is only five points per pound, but a catch here is that OPA's definition of hamburger is something made exclusively of scraps and other waste meats. If one wants better ground meat, he will have to buy it in its original form, pay the regular point value, and then have it ground to order.

Other cheaper meats include stew meat at between four and six points a pound. Spare ribs at four, beef brains at three, beef liver at six or pork liver at five, and ready-to-eat pigs feet at two points a pound.

Some high-point items include: boneless loin pork chops, 10; pork tenderloin, 10; dried beef, 12; Canadian bacon, 11; whole or half of ready-to-eat ham at nine, or 11 if sliced.

All butter and rationed types of cheese are eight points a pound; lard, shortening, and margarine, five; salad and cooking oils, six points a pound or pint; all canned fish, 7 points a pound (figuring can's total cost according to label weight of contents).

Generally, ready-to-eat meats, especially delicatessen items, were given point values of two points a pound if unsliced (or three points a pound if sliced) higher than the coupon cost of the raw meat. This differential was selected to take care of shrinkage and waste in processing. Thus, too find the point value of corned beef, as an example, a butcher will have to figure out what cut of meat it was made out of, the point value of the meat in its original form, and add two or three points a pound, depending on whether the finished products is sold whole or sliced. A whole or half fresh ham, for instance, will cost seven points a pound, while the same ham in ready-to-eat condition costs nine points. Ready to eat sliced ham is a slight exception from the rule, and costs 11 points a pound.

Normal Trim Basis

The Government ordered that all meats should be sold on a "normal trim" basis. That meant that butchers are supposed to cut off a "normal" amount of bone and fat before weighing. However, consumers will have to do their own policing of the order, and if dissatisfied can do nothing but argue with the butcher or take their trade elsewhere.

A few standard types of meat failed to appear on the point chart, notably rolled rib beef roast. For any such cuts, the point value will have to be determined by weighing the original cut, after which the butcher can trim and roll or otherwise prepare the desired cut. Accordingly, butcher shops will not be able to have such things as rolled rib roasts on display and will have to make them upon order.

All point values in this program are on a "per pound" basis, even with regard to canned meats or fish, and fractional weights will be figured to the nearest full coupon point—except that at least one point must be charged for even the smallest purchase. Thus a steak which costs eight points a pound may be bought in a half-pound portion at four points, or in a pound and three-ounce size at 10 points.

In this figuring, a fraction amounting to less than ½ point is disregarded, while a fraction of ½ or more costs a whole point. Thus, seven ounces of pork sausage (seven points a pound) will cost three points, while eight ounces will cost four points.

Because of the difficulty in cutting meats to exact weights, and thus to exact coupon totals, OPA authorized butchers to give "coupon change," using one-point coupons for this purpose. For instance, if a person bought six points worth of meat and had only an eight-point coupon to pay for it, the butcher can give him back two one-point stamps. This is a departure from the point system on canned goods, where no change is permitted.

Retailers and wholesalers will use in their purchases an entirely different set of point values, which will be much lower to compensate them for shrinkage and waste. These reduced point values also will be available to any householders who have the money and coupons to buy bulk quantities, but officials said that they probably would gain little or nothing by it, because of shrinkage and wastes involved in such transactions.

Family may pool coupons and allow some to accumulate until last week of month.

OFFICIAL TABLE OF CONSUMER POINT VALUES FOR MEAT, FATS, FISH, AND CHEESE

No. 1—Effective March 29, 1943

BEEF — Commodity	Points per lb.
STEAKS	
Porterhouse	8
T-Bone	8
Club	8
Rib—10-inch cut	7
Rib—7-inch cut	8
Sirloin	8
Sirloin—boneless	9
Round	8
Top Round	8
Bottom Round	8
Round Tip	8
Chuck or Shoulder	7
Flank	8
ROASTS	
Rib—standing (chine bone on) (10" cut)	7
Blade Rib—standing (chine bone on) (10" cut)	6
Rib—standing (chine bone on) (7" cut)	8
Blade Rib—standing (chine bone on) (7" cut)	7
Round Tip	7
Rump—bone in	5
Rump—boneless	8
Chuck or Shoulder—bone in	6
Chuck or Shoulder—boneless	7
STEWS AND OTHER CUTS	
Short Ribs	4
Plate—bone in	4
Plate—boneless	5
Brisket—bone in	4
Brisket—boneless	6
Flank Meat	5
Neck—bone in	5
Neck—boneless	6
Heel of Round—boneless	6
Shank—bone in	4
Shank—boneless	6
HAMBURGER	
Beef ground from necks, flanks, shanks, briskets, plates, and miscellaneous beef trimmings and beef fat	5

BEEF — Commodity	Points per lb.
VARIETY MEATS	
Brains	3
Hearts	4
Kidneys	4
Livers	6
Sweetbreads	4
Tails (ox joints)	2
Tongues	6
Tripe	3
VEAL	
STEAKS AND CHOPS	
Loin Chops	8
Rib Chops	7
Shoulder Chops	6
Round Steak (cutlets)	8
Sirloin Steak or Chops	7
ROASTS	
Rump and Sirloin—bone in	6
Rump and Sirloin—boneless	8
Leg	6
Shoulder—bone in	6
Shoulder—boneless	8
STEWS AND OTHER CUTS	
Breast—bone in	4
Breast—boneless	6
Flank Meat	5
Neck—bone in	5
Neck—boneless	6
Shank—bone in	4
Shank and Heel Meat—boneless	6
Ground Veal and Patties—veal ground from necks, flanks, shanks, breasts, and miscellaneous veal trimmings	6
VARIETY MEATS	
Brains	4
Hearts	5
Kidneys	5
Livers	8
Sweetbreads	6
Tongues	6

LAMB—MUTTON — Commodity	Points per lb.
STEAKS AND CHOPS	
Loin Chops	8
Rib Chops	7
Leg Chops	7
Shoulder ([illegible]—blade or arm chops)	7
ROASTS	
Leg—whole or part	8
Sirloin Roast—bone in	6
Yoke, Rattle, or Triangle—bone in	5
Yoke, Rattle, or Triangle—boneless	7
Chuck or Shoulder, square cut—bone in	6
Chuck or Shoulder, square-cut—boneless	8
Chuck or Shoulder, cross-cut—bone in	5
STEWS AND OTHER CUTS	
Breast and Flank	3
Neck—bone in	4
Neck—boneless	6
Shank—bone in	4
Lamb Patties—lamb ground from necks, flanks, shanks, breasts and miscellaneous lamb trimmings	6
VARIETY MEATS	
Brains	3
Hearts	3
Livers	6
Kidneys	3
Sweetbreads	4
Tongues	6
BACON	
Bacon—slab or piece, rind on	7
Bacon—slab or piece, rind off	8
Bacon—sliced, rind off	8
Bacon—Canadian style, piece or sliced	11
Bacon—rinds	1
Bacon—plate and jowl squares	5

PORK — Commodity	Points per lb.
STEAKS AND CHOPS	
Center Chops	8
End Chops	7
Loin—boneless, fresh and cured only	10
Tenderloin	10
Ham, slices	8
Shoulder Chops and Steaks	7
Bellies, fresh and cured only	6
ROASTS	
Loin—whole, half, or end cuts	7
Loin—center cuts	8
Ham—whole or half	7
Ham—butt or shank end	7
Ham—boneless	9
Shoulder—shank half (picnic) bone in	6
Shoulder—shank half (picnic) boneless	8
Shoulder—butt half (Boston butt)—bone in	7
Shoulder—butt half (Boston butt)—boneless	8
OTHER PORK CUTS	
Spareribs	4
Neck and Backbones	2
Feet—bone in	1
Fat Backs and Clear Plates	4
Plates, regular	5
Jowls	5
Hocks and Knuckles	3
Leaf Fat	4
VARIETY MEATS	
Brains	3
Chitterlings	4
Hearts	3
Kidneys	2
Livers	5
Tongues	6
Ears	1
Tails	3
Snouts	2

READY-TO-EAT MEATS — Commodity	Points per lb.
COOKED, BOILED, BAKED, AND BARBECUED	
Dried Beef	12
Ham—bone in, whole or half	9
Ham—bone in, slices	11
Ham—butt or shank end	9
Ham—boneless, whole or half	10
Ham—boneless, slices	11
Picnic or Shoulder—bone in	8
Picnic or Shoulder—boneless	10
Bouillon Cubes, Beef Extract, and all other meat extracts and concentrates	7
Tongues	8
Spareribs	6
Pigs Feet—bone in	2
The point value of any other ready-to-eat meat item shall be determined by adding 2 points per pound to the point value per pound of the uncooked item from which it is prepared if it is sold whole, or 3 points per pound shall be added if it is cooked and sliced.	
SAUSAGE	
Dry Sausage—Hard: Typical items are hard Salami, hard Cervelat, and Pepperoni	9
Semi-dry Sausage: Typical items are soft Salami, Thuringer, and Mortadella	8
Fresh, Smoked and Cooked Sausage: Group A: Typical items are Pork Sausage, Wieners, Bologna, Baked Loaves, and Liver Sausage	7
Group B: Typical items are Scrapple and Tamales, Souse and Head Cheese also included	4

MEATS (In tin or glass containers)	Points per lb.	MEATS (In tin or glass containers)	Points per lb.	FISH (In any hermetically sealed container)	Points per lb.
Brains	3	Pigs Feet, boned Cutlets	3	Bonito	7
Bulk Sausage	7	Potted and Deviled Meats	4	Caviar	7
Chili Con Carne	3	Sausage in Oil	4	Crabmeat	7
Deviled Ham	6	Tamales	2	Fish Roe	7
Dried Beef	12	Tongue, Beef	7	Mackerel	7
Hams and Picnics (whole or half)	10	Tongue, Lamb	7	Salmon	7
Luncheon Meat	7	Tongue, Pork	6	Sardines	7
Meat Loaf	7	Tongue, Veal	7	Sea Herring	7
Meat Spreads	6	Vienna Sausage	7	Tuna	7
Pigs Feet, bone in	2	All Other	7	Yellow Tail	7
				All Other	7

FATS AND OILS	Points per lb.
Butter*	8
Lard*	5
Shortening*	5
Margarine	5
Salad and Cooking Oils (1 pint—1 pound)	6

CHEESES*: Rationed cheeses include natural cheeses and products containing 30 percent or more by weight of natural cheeses.

CHEESES*	Points per lb.
Examples of rationed cheeses:	
Cheddar (American), Swiss, Brick, Münster, Limburger, Dehydrated—Grated, Club, Gouda, Edam, Smoked, Italian (all hard varieties)	All 8

CHEESES*	Points per lb.
Greek (all hard varieties), Process Cheese, Cheese Foods	All 8

Some cheeses are not rationed. The important examples are: Cream Cheese, Neufchatel, Cottage, Camembert, Liederkranz, Brie, Blue. (For a complete list of cheeses not rationed, see the Regulations.)

*Except purchases in bulk units containing more than five (5) pounds (not subdivided into units of 5 pounds or less). For such purchases see Official Table of Trade Point Values.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 817300

Associated Press

Each person has 16 points a week to spend.

U. S. Meat Ration Tops All

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 24

If it is any consolation, today's announcement of meat ration allowances is about twice as generous as that in any foreign country.

On the average, point values on American meat will allow people to buy about 32 ounces a week—actually depending on the cuts chosen and the number of points diverted to cheese, butter, or other allied items.

Of the countries where meat is rationed, the next best allotment is in Britain where weekly rations include 4 ounces of bacon, 14 ounces of other meat, 2 ounces of cooking fats, 2 ounces of butter and 4 ounces of other fats. In Britain, meat is rationed at so many cents worth a week rather than on a point basis.

Russia, at last reports, was providing 16 ounces of meat a week, and Germany 12.

In the rest of Europe, meat rations run from three ounces a week in France to one ounce in Norway and practically none in Greece.

American Fields Hold Key to World Hope for Food and Freedom

Food for Freedom

Second Article in a Series

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—America's fields hold the main hope of mankind for food as well as freedom.

In the effort to boost production and stave off a food crisis now sweeping across the world, 10,000,000 more acres are to be planted in the United States this year than last.

Even so, the fact no longer can be blinked at that American food production, though enormous, is now likely to run behind expectations and that, in turn, the need for it is also larger than anticipated. The theory that the United States can be the "larder of democracy" is seriously in danger of being discredited.

The situation has already produced a great deal of scare talk, and even the use of the word "famine." The problem may today be in as much danger of being exaggerated as it was, in danger only a few months ago of being minimized. The United States has been producing record crops for several years. It has very large reserves of grains. There seems to be a general respect for the American farmer's ability to get out the crop somehow regardless of lack of men, machines, and other requirements. Furthermore, American agriculture has for many years been moving toward a luxury basis involving increased production of high-protein and high-vitamin foods like meat, poultry, eggs, and fresh and canned vegetables. This trend can be reversed, and in fact may be reversed by circumstances to be discussed later.

Yet the problem is serious, and here are some of the major factors, first on the supply and then on the demand side.

On the supply side, the weather may considerably shrink the 1943 crop. For five years now the country has had exceptionally good weather, and particularly in the last two years, when bumper crops were raised. But by the law of averages such extra-good weather cannot be expected to persist and in fact there is a fair mathematical chance that the 1943 weather may be below average.

Next most serious problem is farm labor. It has been tapped heavily for the draft and also away into industrial centers.

Of the two, the draft danger can be more simply handled. Already essential farm workers are being deferred and there are bills up in Congress to defer all farm workers. But the loss of farm labor to the city is a more difficult matter. For at least one generation, and perhaps throughout American history, city wages have been higher than farm wages or than income for comparable work on the family farm. In ordinary times the farm-to-city movement (to take advantage of the better wages) has been slowed by the difficulty of finding a city job. Now, however, with city labor scarce, the farm hand and the marginal farmer have every temptation to go to the city and probably nothing less drastic than a national selective service act for civilians could stop such a movement.

And the same difficulty faces the processors, particularly the canners. Their wages have not traditionally been high and in any case cannot compare with war plant wages, and they are now anxious to obtain an "essential" rating to spare their necessary men from the draft, but this cannot help them against the loss of men to war industry.

The machinery shortage is also serious. The WPB cut down production in 1942 to about a quarter of 1940 output, and even now the allocation has not been lifted back to permit pre-Pearl Harbor output. American farming has been heavily mechanized in recent years. Prices are being paid for used machinery in the farm country far above the original price new. It is not even certain that the expanded allocation of machinery output will come along in time for the 1943 crop.

The food program has also been confused and handicapped by jumbled and conflicting price policies, beginning with the imposition last year of ceilings on retail prices for meats while no ceilings were imposed on livestock.

On the demand side there has been a sharp increase all round. Army and lease-lend requirements are of course the most conspicuous, but so far they tend to be exaggerated as causes of the shortage. If there are ten million men in the armed services and they should eat 50 per cent more or better than they had previously eaten as civilians it would be equivalent only of increasing a civilian population of over 130,000,000 by another 2,500,000. And lease-lend shipments, though heavy and steadily rising, have not so far been a major factor in the shortage.

The major influence has unquestionably been the increased buying power of the American public. Though Americans have in normal times been better fed than many nations, they have by no means eaten all they wanted. The rise of pay rolls and national income by round 60 per cent in the last three years would probably be in itself sufficient reason for the threatened shortages even if men in the armed services consumed no more than civilians and even if there had been, at least to date, no lease-lend program.

However, all three of these buyers—the civilian, the armed services, and lease-lend—either have been accumulating food, or will need to do so. The civilian, unwisely warned of one food shortage after another or facing ration talk, has hoarded an unknown amount. The Army has had to accumulate very large stocks along the line from farm and factory over the seven seas to the battlefronts and must also accumulate stocks or stockpiles against future campaigns.

And the future of lease-lend is wrapped up with the American moral commitment to feed the countries of Europe when liberated. If this has not already led to stockpiling it will have to. True, when the war is won many Army caches and stockpiles of food may become available for civilian feeding abroad but nevertheless somewhere the American government must accumulate foodstuffs, even though American citizens are on rations of these very same foods.

It is probably only a matter of time until virtually all foods will have to be rationed. This is because buying power which is limited by the rationing of one food promptly turns to another. The rationing of canned fruits and vegetables has already caused a sharp increase in the demand for fresh vegetables. People who cannot buy all the canned goods, meats, or dairy products they want, will turn to potatoes and then to bread. Given price ceilings and mounting buying power, plus the development of the machinery for rationing, and it does not appear likely that any important food item will be unrationed by the end of the year.

Eggs in Cold Storage 'Frozen' as of May 31

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard issued an order yesterday requiring all shell eggs held in cold storage on May 31 to be set aside for Government use at prices not in excess of OPA price ceilings then in effect.

The order provided also that no eggs may be stored after May 31 except for Government use.

Secretary Wickard announced, however, that the Government's Food-Distribution Administration may allocate supplies of cold-storage eggs for civilian use after May 31 should such action be necessary to assure "a fair distribution among military, civilian, and Lend-Lease requirements."

This action was made necessary, Mr. Wickard said, because of a heavy movement of eggs into cold storage, resulting in short supplies for civilian use in some cities. The fact that ceiling prices for eggs next fall and winter are higher than present prices was said to be responsible for the increase in cold-storage stocks.

Secretary Wickard also issued an order reserving the entire 1943 production of spray-process dried whole eggs for delivery to Government agencies.

'Shocking Waste' Of Food Charged

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—A farmer-congressman who appointed himself a one-man committee to investigate the eating situation in the nation's Capital reported that he had found "shocking waste" in Washington restaurants.

"Chicken dinners only half eaten—halves of good, juicy steaks left on plates—whole bowls of peas from which only one spoonful had been taken—good desserts nibbled at and left—I was amazed at the terrific waste," said Representative Chester H. Gross (D) of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gross, who lists himself in the Congressional Directory as a member of "a typical farm family," said that over the week end he had made it his "business to circulate around Washington and look into some of the restaurants."

In a report in the Congressional Record, he said: "I believe the waste in District of Columbia restaurants over a week end would feed a thousand families in some of the occupied countries and make them fall on their knees and praise the Lord.

"This is wasteful and sinful, and I am not going to quit talking about it until the Government sees to it that in every restaurant there is a sign on the wall: 'The patriotic thing to do is to lick your platter clean.'"

$12.60 in Caviar For Only 7 Points

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—America's caviar eaters, a small but select minority, fared all right today.

The Office of Price Administration announced it will cost only seven points to buy a pound of caviar under rationing—the same as salmon.

In an effort to bring the caviar situation up to date, a reporter called one of Washington's fancy grocery stores.

"Is caviar still on the market?" he asked.

"Yes," a clerk replied.

"How much does it cost a pound?"

"A pound!" She seemed startled, but recovered and explained how caviar is sold.

A one-ounce jar of "Black Romanoff" from Russia costs 85 cents; a two-ounce jar, $1.65; a four-ounce jar, $3.15.

She suggested multiplying $3.15 by four to get the price of a pound. The answer comes out $12.60.

United Nations to Get Third of U. S. Rice

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The allocation of roughly one third of United States rice supplies to the United Nations and neutral countries was approved yesterday by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

In a step recommended by the combined Food Board to fill the gap caused by Japanese seizure of Far Eastern supplies, 620,000,000 pounds of United States rice will go to Cuba, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, Canada and other countries.

Although last year's crop was the largest on record, and, with the carryover from the year before, amounts to approximately 1,804,000,000 pounds, the Board recommended an increase in rice production and a limitation of consumption as far as consistent with essential requirements.

Hornsby Tutored Sox Rookie—Bruin Defenseman Brilliant in Garden Game

Ford Garrison Hopes He Hits Like '43 Manager

BULLETIN

Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox, five outfielders, and several pitchers made their first out-of-doors appearance on the Tufts baseball diamond, this afternoon.

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It was news to Ford Garrison that some Boston critics think he looks like Rogers Hornsby in the batter's box.

"That's quite a compliment," said the rookie Red Sox outfielder, who as a Fort Worth regular in 1942 played under the one-time big league second base great. "I guess I'd be happy if I could look just half as good as that man does with a bat in his hands. He had as much power from the right side of the plate as any hitter who ever hit."

It was pointed out that what the critics meant, of course, was that the Red Sox youngster took a place in the batter's box similar to Hornsby.

Helped Him

"Well, come to think of it, I suppose I do step toward the plate, into the pitch, much as Hornsby does," Garrison nodded, rubbing his chin. "He helped me some last year by teaching me to 'break my wrists' on the pitch—to snap that bat around with a little more power. He taught me to keep my eyes on the ball—to follow it until that last split second when it meets the bat. Whether I hit like him or not, he sure helped me a lot."

One of five Red Sox outfielders, Garrison seems certain to stay with the club, as any big league outfit needs that many gardeners over the schedule. "I sure hope so," said Ford, flashing a grin. "Getting up here to the big leagues is what every ball player dreams about. You can be sure I'll give them all I've got. And say: have you noticed how hard that (Al) Simmons works? It isn't going to be easy for any young fellow to beat him out of a job."

Dozen Letters

The small town of Greenville, S. C., gave this Red Sox rookie his start in athletics. For four years he starred at Greenville High School, collecting no less than 12 letters in his four years there. "I was in football, baseball, basketball and track," Garrison said, "but they'd only give a fellow three letters a year."

Because of his all-around activities at Greenville High, the young outfielder was in 1938 offered a contract by the New York Yankees, who sent him to their Amsterdam (N. Y.) farm club in the Canadian-American League. The signing was arranged by the sports editor of the Greenville News—Lassiter I believe Ford said his name was. "There was another nice fellow," Garrison said.

This Greenville husky, whom Hornsby, incidentally, says "can play the outfield with anyone," moved up the baseball ladder to the Augusta (Ga.) club of the South Atlantic (Sally) League in 1939, and stayed there through '40. In 1941 he was with Fort Worth, and when Hornsby arrived as manager in '42, Ford remained.

Garrison had a good if not brilliant record in the Texas League last season. In 144 games he batted .295, with 78 runs driven in. As a defensive player he errored only nine times in 329 chances.

Ford is 3-A in the draft and has two fine boys. Does he want them to be ball players? "I don't know," was his answer. "I'll let you know in a couple of years, after I've seen how far I get in this game."

An interesting angle of the Garrison story is that he has never attended a regular-season big league game. Therefore, the first one he plays in will be the first one he has seen.

Now that Yank Terry has signed his contract, the entire Red Sox squad is in line for 1943.

The Sox were back at Tufts this afternoon, working from 12:30 until 3. The boys admitted that they were glad to have an off-day yesterday.

Several of the Sox attended the Bruin-Montreal hockey game last night. Coming home on a street car Dick Newsome said: "Boy, that sure is a rough game. No wonder Greenie (Win Green, who trains both the Bruins and Sox) calls ball players sissies."

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Inside the outside: While Branch Rickey was holding his fireside chat (honest, that's what it was) at Bear Mountain yesterday he remarked that he thought the Giants will get Nick Etten, over whom the Phillies and Yankees have been arguing . . . Rickey, who has been advising Bill Cox a bit, apparently figures the first baseman will be returned to Philadelphia and then will be traded again, possibly for Joe Orengo.

The National Invitation Basketball Committee is patting its collective back because the four first-round games were decided by a total margin of 12 points . . . Kansas U. alumni are talking about drafting Phog Allen as football coach since Gwinn Henry resigned to enter war work . . . Phog used to turn out real powerhouse teams and football ought to give him a wider field for blasting rival coaches.

When the athletic facilities at Camp Pendleton, Calif., are completed, the Marines will make 56 basketball and tennis courts and 81 softball diamonds for a little light exercise . . . When 35 officers at the Iowa Navy Pre-Flight School were promoted recently on the basis of seniority, Lieut. (j. g.) Bob Giegengack, former Fordham track coach, claimed the prize for a near miss. He was just a few hours short of the deadline . . . During his sensational career as a high school athlete at Centralia, Ill., Dwight (Dyke) Eddleman wore No. 40 on his jerseys. When he set a high jump record at the Illinois Relays he also wore No. 40. So when Dyke arrived at the Recruit Reception Center at Fort Sheridan, Ill., the Army made him feel right at home. He was assigned to bunk No. 40.

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Familiar and New Faces in Hub Baseball

Associated Press

Scenes at Braves and Red Sox Training Camps

Manager Casey Stengel of the Braves (left) giving himself a workout in the Choate School cage at Wallingford by helping to level off the infield. Skipper Joe Cronin (extreme right) shows Mike Ryba, Tom McBride and Ford Garrison how an old master bunts at the Tufts College headquarters of the Red Sox. Johnny Peacock is doing the catching.

Braves Have Problems At Wallingford

WALLINGFORD, Conn., March 24 (AP)—Problems appear to be piling up on problems at an alarming rate for the Boston Braves' Casey Stengel but he, influenced, no doubt, by his as yet light contact with exclusive Choate School's cloisters, has decided to attempt to solve them one by one in true academic fashion.

Problem No. 1 appears to be big Ernie Lombardi, the first-string catcher and National League batting champion, who has decided to take a defense job for the duration. Lombardi is unmarried, but has several dependents. Finding somebody these days to replace Lom would not be easy.

Outfield Wrecked

Now that Stengel has lost his one and only slugger, he also has had his outfield wrecked within 24 hours. First it became known that Maxie West had been inducted into the Army and then Nanny Fernandez forwarded along with his signed contract the prediction that he awaited an early induction call.

Stengel planned to start West, Fernandez and Tommy Holmes in his regular outfield. Holmes will be available and so will Chet Ross, another experienced fly-chaser, but they make only two and Stengel needs at least three.

"Yes we have plenty of problems," Stengel admitted sadly. "But we'll try to take care of them one by one. And we'll never complain about any of them that puts our boys into the armed services."

His Infield

After Casey comes up with the answers for those brain-teasers, he can settle down to wrestling with the others, such as the right half of his infield. He has Johnny McCarthy for first base and Eddie Joost for second, but Eddie Miller no longer is around for the shortstopping and the nearest thing to a third baseman is the veteran Tony Cuccinello.

Stengel's first try at his $64 infield question made him sorry. The club purchased Billy Myers, former Cincinnati Reds' captain, from the Chicago Cubs, figuring he had plenty of good infielding left in him. But Myers refused to quit his railroad firing job to return to baseball.

Jimmy Pofahl Will Stay Out of Games During '43 Season

FAIRBAULT, Minn. (AP)—It is still "no" with Jimmy Pofahl.

The former Minneapolis player, center of a series of baseball deals, the latest of which sent him from Washington to the Philadelphia Athletics, reiterated his decision to quit the game. Pofahl, who was first sent back to Minneapolis by Washington in a deal involving Mickey Haefner, Miller pitcher, said he hadn't changed his mind from that time, when he announced he would continue on his job at a Rosemount, Minn., war plant.

Pofahl said he had received a wire from Connie Mack of the Athletics about coming to Philadelphia, but the player added he had seen no reason to alter his original decision.

New Elmira Club

ELMIRA, N. Y. (AP)—Forty-nine Elmira and vicinity residents were elected directors of the Elmira Area Baseball Club, Inc., which will operate the 1943 local entry in the Class A Eastern League.

Directors will name a five-man executive committee and elect officers Monday.

Meanwhile, James D. McKinnon, chairman of a campaign to raise $15,000 for the club, reported nearly $11,000 has been subscribed.

Celebrities at War Workers' Tourney

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That war workers' golf tournament in Southern California, which had 628 original starters and a 7,000 gallery for the final day's play, must have been the prize affair of all time as to attendance of national and international screen and radio celebrities at any sporting event involving pedestrianism to watch the performers.

It likewise was the only big tournament in the writer's ken ever to have the holding world heavyweight boxing champion as a guest contestant. Joe Louis, having a day off from his Army chores, helped along the good cause (final day's gate receipts went to the Salvation Army) by taking his clubs to the Inglewood Country Club and turning in a highly respectable 86 gross for the 18 holes. His handicap rating was 10, hence the ring champ is no slouch at the game in which finesse plays a more important role than mere punch.

Autographing

Bob Hope and Don Ameche, from all accounts, were all worn out from autographing scorecards, programs and what nots, while Hope, on the practice tee, had everybody in stitches with his wisecracks, which never let up except for an infinitesimal part of a second at some point in the swing. Mickey Rooney was among the guest players, and not half bad, with a 90 gross.

Johnny Weissmuller was the athlete-film golfing star in the guest ranks, with a 75 gross. The page of links scenes of the final day, as seen in the Los Angeles Times, sponsor of the tournament, has one caption reading: "Mickey Rooney played with three tourney contestants and was the most serious of all in the matter of pursuing par." The picture shows Mickey grinning like a Cheshire cat, as if he had just scored a double eagle.

There has been so little news about the highlight performers of the golfing world the past few months, or since the Miami open of early December, and then a notable absenteeism of top-ranking pros, that it was interesting to note two national open ex-champions as among the guest players—Ralph Guldahl and Olin Dutra; also the present national P. G. A. champion, Sam Snead, of the Navy Sneads these days.

Old Opponents

It must have brought back old memories to Guldahl and Snead, once more to be struggling for top honors in a tournament, memories of 1937 at Oakland Hills in the national open, when Snead looked like a winner until Guldahl put in a whirlwind finish and snatched the crown away with a 69 final round against Snead's 71, just the difference in their final 72-hole total. This time, at Inglewood, they each scored 71, along with a local pro, Sam Kertes.

The once national touted John Montague, the man who was going to make par the "forgotten figure," is now a professional, it seems, and he registered a 72, along with Lloyd Mangrum. Olin Dutra, the 1934 national champion, had a 73. Ellsworth Vines, former tennis champion, now in the golf-pro ranks, took 75. In the amateur guest ranks the leader was Johnny Dawson, with a 71. This stylist, who has passed up thousands of dollars in tournament prize money by choosing not to become a professional, recently won the California state open at Sunnyside.

It was not Guldahl, Snead, Kertes or Dawson who scored lowest in the final day's play, but a war worker, Willie Barber, a 5-handicap amateur, with a scintillating 67. Another amateur war worker, Fred Gordon, handicap 4, scored 69. Oscar Hoberg (3) Neil Whitney (2) and Walter Duda (5), all had 70's, as did Don Erickson, war worker and ex-pro, who led the war worker professionals for the two rounds, with 71, 70.

Trick Shot

Scores in the semifinals and final counted in the war bond prize winnings, and the star of the 628 starting field proved to be a 3-handicap amateur, Oscar Hoberg, with 68, 70. Willie Barber, whose 67 featured the final day, had a 73 his first round. His 140 gross for the two rounds was equaled by Fred Gordon, a 4-handicap player.

The war workers' tournament brought into prominence a new candidate for the trick-shot field, once completely dominated by Joe Kirkwood, before Joe Ezar hove up with a bagful of fancy shots that fairly rivaled the old master, even though Ezar for some unaccountable reason was never able to capitalize on it to the extent that Kirkwood did.

The newcomer is Art Ashton, of Calship, California. He apparently has adopted some of the trick shots of his predecessors in the field, such as the niblick shot that sends the ball straight up in the air, to be caught in the player's pocket; but he has one completely new stunt, new to the writer at any rate—that of driving six balls in such rapid succession, and so well hit, that the sixth is away before any of the other five has landed.

Spring Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Bloomington, Ind., March 24 — Frank Kelleher, rookie outfielder brought up by the Cincinnati Reds in midseason last year, is the hitting sensation of the camp. He's pounded out at least a dozen blows that would be home runs in Crosley Field.

Yesterday was a red-letter day for the squad. They enjoyed an outdoor workout.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Minor injuries temporarily have removed two pitchers and an outfielder from among the more active St. Louis Browns. Pitchers Nelson Potter and Denny Galehouse, and outfielder Glenn McQuillen, are the casualties. However, veteran hurler Johnny Niggeling has returned to work.

College Park, Ind.—For want of a man to operate the Washington Senators' new-fangled pitching machine which serves them over the plate with never a wild one, batting practice is back on an old-time basis. Frank Baxter, assistant trainer who holds the only license to operate the machine, is ill.

Lakewood, N. J.—Bill Sayles, right-hander purchased from Louisville and whom Manager Mel Ott of the New York Giants thinks will aid his mound staff, was a member of the U. S. Olympic nine at Berlin in 1936.

Cairo, Ill.—Versatility, so highly prized by wartime baseball managers, is common among the St. Louis Cardinals, who had pitchers and catchers playing all over the diamond in yesterday's camp game. Pitcher Howie Pollet looked particularly effective in left field, and catcher Walker Cooper started a double play from right field.

Muncie, Ind.—President William F. Benswanger of the Pittsburgh Pirates believes an Indiana spring is better for ball players than a training period in California.

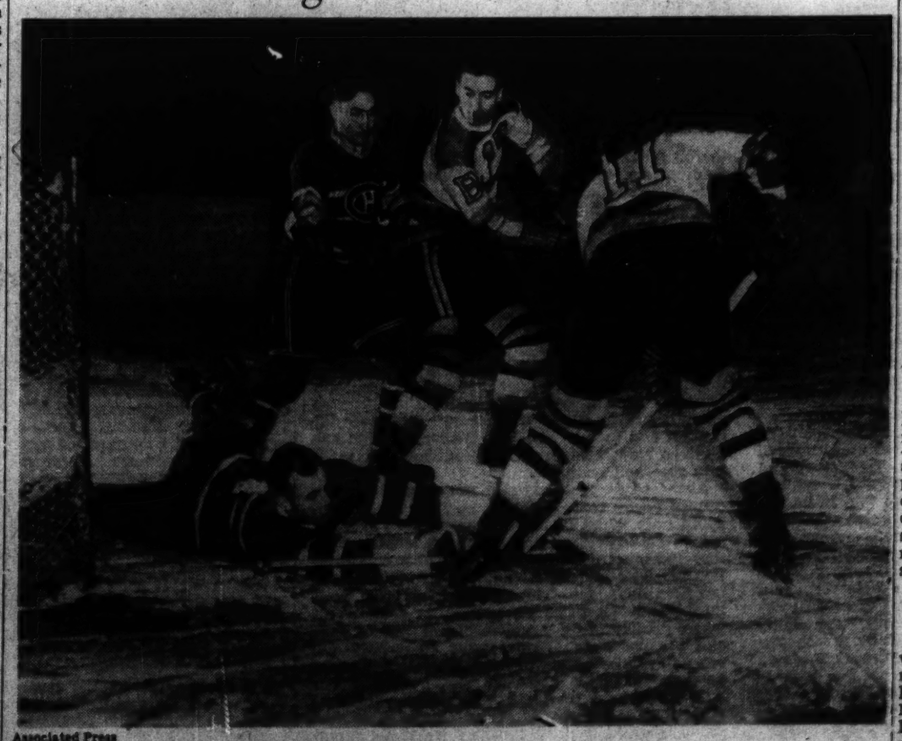
"We've held four good workouts in six days," he explained, "and on the other two days we worked indoors. Because of the rainy spell in California we wouldn't have had as much time outdoors there."

Lafayette, Ind.—After President Alva Bradley of the Cleveland Indians finished an inspection tour of the Purdue field house, he remarked enthusiastically: "Wouldn't it be funny if this is the end of spring training in the South?"

Asbury Park, N. Y.—Manager Joe McCarthy is finding very little to smile about here, but he is pleased with the showing of Marius Russo, southpaw pitcher who was of little use to the New York Yankees after midsummer last year. Russo is gradually throwing harder and McCarthy believes the young hurler's arm again is sound.

Evansville, Ind.—Hal Newhouser, Harold Manders, Roy Henshaw and Virgil Trucks will take the mound today in the Detroit Tigers first intra-camp game of the season.

Gallinger Scores for Bruins



Associated Press

Boston Rookie (No. 11) Opens Scoring

Gallinger, brilliant young first-year center of the Bruins, fires in the first goal in the second period last night as the Bruins made it two straight, 5-3, in their play-off series with Montreal Canadiens at the Garden. Goalie Paul Bibeault has fallen to the ice too late. The other players in the picture are Dutch Hiller of Canadiens and Ab De Marco of Bruins.

Crawford Is Standout As B's Take Montreal

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 24—He has been termed the most underrated defenseman in the league. He has worked for practically no recognition for five years behind the Boston Bruins' blue line. But if ever John Shea Crawford's work stood out, it was last night as the Bruins defeated Montreal Canadiens 5-3 at the Boston Garden.

Ironically enough, it was by his very absence that Crawford came in for recognition, for it happened that he was penalized in the third period. During the short two minutes he was off the ice, the Canadiens came close to winning what had seemed a certain Boston victory, and they nearly evened up the best-of-seven series which now finds the Bruins two games out in front. The two teams meet again tomorrow night in Montreal.

Coasting Along

Three quarters through the third period the Bruins were coasting along on a 4-0 lead. The boys in the press box were getting ready to write about Frankie Brimsek's second shutout in Stanley Cup play, the work of the whole team in playing 17 minutes of the game short-handed and the goals by Don Gallinger, Ab De Marco, Art Jackson and Herb Cain.

Then Crawford, the "Old Reliable" who in 2,940 minutes of playing time during the regular season had served only 24 minutes in penalties, was sent to the box. Whereupon, to put it mildly, the heavens opened.

The Bruins suddenly fell apart and Canadiens popped in three goals in exactly one minute and 17 seconds for what could be a record in Stanley Cup play. It is not a National League record, for these self-same Canadiens previously this season ran in three goals in 37 seconds, and even that was not a record. The mark belongs to Montreal Maroons, who got a triple in 24 seconds.

Took Blame Himself

Crawford, himself, took the blame for those goals. "No more of those foolish penalties for me," he said after the game. "If they had scored one more goal, I would have gone right down to the North Station and home."

The point is that the Bruins had held their pressing visitors scoreless until the time of the Crawford departure. He and his running mate, Jake Shewchuk, had done the lion's share of the work behind the blue line when Dit Clapper was sent off for seven minutes and Ab De Marco two in the first period.

True Worth

The true worth of a hockey player is best judged by his fellows, and if you ask any one of them he will tell you how much Johnny means to this surprising Bruins team of 1942-43. Even Frankie Brimsek, who won the DuFresne Trophy for being the most outstanding player on home ice, declared, "It's a great honor, but Crawford should have won it."

John was saved from traipsing down to the North Station before the game was over, not only because Canadiens did not score that fourth goal, but because Stoney Jackson contributed his second goal of the evening to salt away the victory. He stole the puck away from Buddy O'Connor in center ice with less than two minutes to go, and cleanly beat Goalie Paul Bibeault with the prettiest goal of the night. And another ironical note was the fact that O'Connor had been the spark of the Canadiens' late drive.

Rough and Ready

The contest as a whole was as rough and ready as any you would want to see in the play-offs. There was no quarter asked, and none given. Referee Bill Chadwick was mainly to blame, because he could have stopped the fireworks if he had chosen to blow his whistle at the right minutes.

As a whole the series is running true to form. Canadiens were given a slight edge in attack, while Bruins were rated superior on defense. Canadiens have scored goals to be sure, but not enough to win. And while you're passing out bouquets to the Bruins, don't overlook one John Shea Crawford. He really deserves one.

Over the Blue Line

Heroes of the Canadiens' lost cause were Gordie Drillon with two goals and Toe Blake with one . . . Buddy O'Connor was credited with two assists, Blake with two, and Elmer Lach with one . . . Those receiving assists on Bruins' tallies included Bill Cowley and Flash Hollett, two each, and Bep Guidolin, Art Jackson, and Dit Clapper one each.

Both Bruins and Canadiens left for Montreal this morning on the same train . . . Buzz Boll and Murph Chamberlain are due to leave tonight . . . The Buzzer is all through for the season . . . He is going directly home from Montreal . . . Don't be surprised if Chamberlain plays before he returns to Boston . . . His injured knee has responded exceptionally fast.

Bill Cowley did not play much last night . . . His wings were used so much wasting penalties that Bill had to wait until they were rested . . . Shewchuk played a whale of a game, as did Harvey Jackson . . . Gallinger had a clear break up the ice near the end of the first period, but Bibeault beat him . . . Canadiens dressed Charlie Sands in place of Smiley Meronek . . . Charlie Phillips and Leo Lamoureaux again sat out.

Red Anderson of the Olympics, signed by the Bruins yesterday, was supposed to dress for the game . . . Lester Patrick, supervising the series, said no to the proposal that each team dress 15 men, so Red had to be a spectator . . . Irvin said that his Canadiens couldn't take advantage of their opportunities . . . "My boys got just as tired trying to score as the Bruins did trying to stop them," he said . . . "They just outscored us, that's all."

Play-off tickets for next Tuesdays game go on sale for Red Cross identification holders Thursday and for the public Friday . . . Season ticket holders must pick up their ducats the night before the game . . . If Bruins win two straight in Montreal, the tickets will be good for the first game of the Stanley Cup final against either Detroit or Toronto . . . Gordie Drillon broke his hand in the late stages of last night's game, and may be unavailable tomorrow night.

Gomez's Comeback To Casey Stengel

WALLINGFORD, Conn., March 24 (AP)—While Manager Casey Stengel of the Boston Braves posed for a photographer today, Goofy Gomez—lately a New York Yankee and now a Braves pitcher—strolled by, and Manager Stengel spoke up:

"Take a picture of Gomez and show an enlargement of a bead of sweat; Joe McCarthy of the Yankees would like to see that."

Fielding the Stengel wisecrack neatly, Goofy, without an instant's hesitation, snapped this one back:

"Never had a chance to sweat with the Yankees. Only lasted four innings."

'Pics Play Tonight

The Boston Olympics are out to even their Eastern League play-off series with the Falcons tonight in Philadelphia. The Falcons hold a one-game edge over the locals by splitting with them in two Hub contests and taking a 7-6 decision at Phillie. Tonight's game marks the end of the 'Pics road trip. Last night they dropped a 4-2 game to the Coast Guard Cutters at Baltimore.

Ray Mack in 1-A

LA FAYETTE, Ind. (AP) — Ray Mack, regular second baseman of the Cleveland Indians, learned he had been reclassified 1-A by his draft board and left for Cleveland to try to ascertain when he was likely to be called for military service.

The board stated two weeks ago that he probably would be taken in May or June, if reclassified.

Bordagaray Unsigned

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y. (AP)—Outfielder Stanley "Frenchy" Bordagaray turned up at the Brooklyn Dodgers' training camp as President Branch Rickey reported on the status of the various other missing players in a press conference. Bordagaray has not signed his 1943 contract and will not be permitted to work with the squad until he signs.

Rowe Leaves for Camp

EL DORADO, Ark. (AP)—Lynwood "Schoolboy" Rowe, veteran right-handed pitcher, left here for Bear Mountain, N. Y., to join the Montreal club of the International League, which is spring training with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Four hundred and fifty sailors at Navy Pier, Chicago, started spring baseball practice the middle of February.

Shifting Things Makes Room Like New

By Elizabeth Woolley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just the other day a neighbor of mine confided, "You know the home isn't supposed to be a battlefield, but it certainly is a theater of operations." Yes, and with the first warm wind, the order of the day is to outflank General Disorder and General Monotony by letting the furniture, hangings, paint and paper advance to fresh positions.

How do we do it without spending the War Bond money or using strategic materials? Here is a tip. Mrs. Brewer said she began by walking out of the house, turning around and walking in again, pretending she'd arrived for the first time. What she saw amazed her. "How silly to put a table and chair in that small hall," she thought out loud. "Space much too crowded. Take away table, leave chair and hang up a mirror above it, the one now in the living room which is hidden by the piano."

Next, the Living Room

She then looked at the living room, critically. Father's chair. Its hugeness and formlessness dominated the room. No matter that it had always been there and that everyone expected it always would, she moved it to a place beside the window. "Nice just to glance up from the paper and see the leaves coming out," she thought, and snapped the roller shade up to the top, speculating on the curious custom that inclined her to take this apartment because of its big windows and then lower the shades, traditionally to half mast. It was a good move. She could add glass shelves and have decorative little pots—geraniums and trailing ivy.

Two possibilities were revealed by moving just one chair: more light in the room and featuring the window as something new and gay. Chairs, like Mrs. Brewer's, with horribly hollow cushions and faded edges are better placed sideways in the room where the rugged profile can be partially camouflaged by a projecting table. Then, if a whole new slip cover is out of the question, a colored rayon cording may be sewed along the edges.

Slip Covers Add Color

Slip covers are practical when the furniture gets to the point that you are apologizing for it. They are also desirable to brighten the color accent in a room gone stale. Like gendarmes, though, they work better in pairs; two armchairs, or a chair and a divan. Best of all is a pair of drapes and a matching chair cover. Many department stores are featuring stock sizes in these combinations.

There is no ceiling on ingenuity, so do not be afraid of unconventional room arrangements. There are none. There are only unpractical ones. Before playing this "going to Jerusalem" try to recall your last roomful of guests. Were they seated in conversational groups? Did you finally push up the piano bench and sit on it? Were people shouting from one corner of the room to the other? Try placing the divan along the wall and then bring up two armchairs at right angles to the ends. This will seat four persons. Entering the room to be confronted by the back of one chair is not objectionable, especially if it is tapered off with an end table and low lamp.

The living room isn't the only theater of moving operations. How the dining-room table clings to its central spot on the floor! Dare to move it to a wall, to a window side, knowing that by that simple gesture you have put the room more at its ease. Why do you think the family likes to have snacks in the kitchen? Informality. Most of our dining rooms are too formal, too rigid in arrangement. If moving the table off center leaves the lighting fixture dangling without purpose, take out as many links in its chain as will draw it up close to the ceiling.

Simple Devices

Three things can be bought to add interest to this room. Gay tasseled edging can be sewed around the net curtains and the overdrapes laid away for a season. Fluorescent tube lighting can be hidden behind the sideboard so that a flower arrangement or tea service will be touched by its glow, flowing up the wall. To protect the table top and to speed up serving meals in the informal manner, Herculite heat-proof glass can be obtained cut to size.

Spring is the time for everyone to become an artist and a critic. Mrs. Brewer's room criticism which first involved moving things around is highly to be recommended to every householder (apartment dwellers included). It is as good as a trip to the country. It gives both you and the furniture an airing and creates new space relations. These are the breath of life in the home. Add to this foundation, new slip covers, backgrounds for flower arrangements, touches of interest in the hangings, plus a change in wall coloring, which will be explained in another article, and the entire scene shifts into vitality.

By a Staff Photographer

Can you name five faults in picture No. 1 which have been corrected by the furniture arrangement in picture No. 2? You may check your list with the "Picture Puzzle" answers given below, and gauge your judgment on interior decoration.

"Picture Puzzle" Answer

Here are the five faults in Photo No. 1 which are shown corrected in Photo No. 2:

1. Window, sharp in outline, detached in alcove.
2. Window shade half drawn, dull, cheerless light in room
3. Figured chair, separated from view by high table.
4. Absence of plants or sunlight to give life.
5. Plush chair crowding into the picture.

Note: Exposed radiator which still needs to be corrected in Photo No. 2.

Time Turns Back to Fireplaces —They Still Do Real Service

By Irwin Spear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One thing at least can be said for the past winter: in spite of rationed fuel oil and a plus quota of subzero weather—or perhaps because of these—it raised our appreciation of the fireplace as certainly as the fireplace raised the temperature in our homes. Probably not since pioneer days have persons been so fireplace-conscious as today.

Long before there were chimneys there were central hearthfires around which family life revolved. The nearest word in the French language to our word home is foyer or hearth and some idea of how important the hearth was may be gleaned from pictures of French Provincial interiors where, as in our Colonial farmhouses, the immense kitchen fireplace, equipped with all sorts of workaday utensils, was the hub of the household.

Today as in earliest times the hearth continues to function as the center of the home. Architecturally, too, it is the center of interest in a room, the feature most capable of happily blending beauty and utility. There is, moreover, a close and necessary connection between the fireplace and the furnishings of a room. They need to bear some relationship, however distant, to one another since the fireplace by its very emphasis must always be a focal point.

Center of Interest

From the time of the Italian Renaissance great architects and artists have lavished their skill on beautifying the fireplace as the villas of Rome and the palaces of Florence bear eloquent testimony. Their work in turn inspired builders of the great chateaux of France and Flanders. In England Inigo Jones and Christopher Wren have left the imprint of their genius on the fireplaces of many a sumptuous country house to say nothing of Whitehall and Hampton Court and, under the master hand of Grinling Gibbons, wood overmantels burgeoned into bloom. The Neo-classic fireplaces of the Brothers Adam distinguish with matchless grace the fine English houses of the late Eighteenth Century while here in America, the superb artistry of Samuel McIntire lives in the mantels of old Federal houses of Salem and vicinity.

In a recent sale of art treasures, mantels taken from historic houses were played up along with canvases by great masters as prizes esteemed by connoisseurs to be of almost equal rarity.

Most of us, however, have not been concerned these days with acquiring a fireplace that once graced the drawing room of some figure in history. Our thoughts have turned more to procuring the kind of grate that could be depended on to burn cannel coal with most heat and least smoke and that could be had for a not-too-budget-disturbing sum.

Grates, or fire baskets as some prefer to call them, are one thing the WPB permitted to be made, up to last Jan. 26. But the manufacture of other paraphernalia for tending a hearth fire is "out" for the duration. Some stores still display fair-size stocks of andirons, firesets, screens and the like but admit that these are dwindling. Going back to the manufacturers you find the supply even slimmer. "These are all the andirons we have," says one, pointing to a corporal's guard of not very prepossessing pairs. And his assortment of other accessories, making a last stand without hope of reinforcements, looks equally forlorn and attenuated.

"Has the fuel situation brought a boom to the business?" "Hardly that," is one reply. "There was a big demand last fall but it has tapered off. Most people filled their wants before the coldest weather set in. But in normal times, there is a call in early spring when furnace fires go out and the fireplace pinch-hits to take off the morning and evening chill. If history repeats that may be the story again this year."

Antique Fittings

"What about antique fireplace fittings? Will people turn to them when they can't buy new ones?" "No," says one wholesaler, "they will not pay the prices antique dealers are asking." "But the antique business is thriving in England, we're told. Those who can't find the kind of new furniture they want or who don't like the cheap utility furniture the government is sponsoring are choosing antiques. They are getting fine things likely to become more valuable and that will add lasting distinction to their homes."

But these arguments fail to impress. "The folks who are doing most of the buying today are war workers," comes the reply, "and they are not thinking about homes of tomorrow—just getting along in small or makeshift quarters which they feel they may soon vacate."

Many, however, have bought grates in order to eke out scanty oil rations by burning coal in their fireplaces where formerly they used wood.

An accessory of which there still are plenty is the "witch broom." Dyed red, blue, green or yellow this brings a dash of color to the inglenook besides being almost indispensable in keeping the hearth tidy. Firelighters are another practical gadget presently available. One of the most interesting is a miniature reproduction of the old Salem kettle which used to be seen outside New England farmhouses swung from a tripod. Handy to have around to coax a reluctant fire into flame is an old-fashioned bellows. Copies or adaptations of antiques are decorative as well as useful.

Will the fireplace be kept as a feature of the small homes everyone foresees as a postwar development? One manufacturer of fireplace equipment believes the present generation will always cling to the fireplace. "Those who have known its hominess," he says, "who have enjoyed the good cheer it radiates, inhaled the pungent smell of its burning wood and seen the play of its lambent flames will never want to live without it."

Palladium in Jewelry Now

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Patriotic simplicity leads in the newest designs of wedding and engagement rings, and many of them are made of palladium, according to a survey of manufacturing jewelers, made public by Dr. Charles Englehard, president of Baker & Co., world's largest refiners of precious metals.

"While some of the leading manufacturers stock as many as 200 active designs, a majority of them are of the slim tailored type, continuing a trend begun about two years ago," Dr. Englehard stated.

Now that platinum has gone to war, and white gold has been taken from the jewelry trade because of its nickel content, palladium, one of the six sisters of the platinum family, is coming into her own. One hundred times rarer than gold, palladium's uses were long restricted to laboratory experiments and the needs of various professions. In the past ten years, however, jewelers have experimented with this new white precious metal to create two-tone effects with yellow gold, and to provide mountings that enhance the brilliance of diamonds and other gems. This metal is not entirely needed in the war effort, and is therefore replacing platinum which is required in making munitions, and for other war purposes.

Maternity Clothes Designed to Retain Good Lines and Yet Be Adjustable

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A maternity wardrobe, even more than others, needs to be planned and thought through. Going out and impulsively snatching a few dresses that you think will do, won't do. For one thing the practical planner wants to think ahead and buy clothes that, with simple adjustments, will prove useful and enjoyable after the new comer arrives.

With the average age of the wartime mother only 22 years, there is a particular demand now for young and pretty maternity clothes.

Front fullness in the silhouette is the most popular design for early maternity wear. As front fullness is also much used in ordinary dresses, this gives a perfectly natural look to your clothes and the transition is almost imperceptible. The secret of the maternity clothes, however, lies in the adjustable waistlines, developed by a series of hooks and eyes or buttons at either side. There is no government limitation on yardages for maternity clothes, either, so they may be reasonably full and still quite right with WPB.

Accessories for Change

First choice is generally in a dark color—navy or black—a basic dress which may be lightened up with accessories, frequently lingerie touches at the neck and cuffs. Being removable, these allow for plenty of imagination and frequent changes. One navy sheer with a bolero jacket looks exactly like a regular dress. Its skirt is softly fulled at front, but deep folds of material at the sides, though hidden, stand ready to care for broader waistlines. The front fullness remains intact and allows the skirt to hang gracefully, without looking skimpy in the least.

Good Lines Fundamental

Good lines in maternity clothes are fundamental, but it requires almost engineering knowledge to bring the entire garment into a wearable whole and give its wearer that feeling of comfort and complete assurance. A suit indicative of this skill was seen at Lane Bryant—a shop whose name has been synonymous with well-designed maternity clothes for many years. It is in navy wool. The skirt has a cluster of inverted pleats in front, controlled at the side waist by a series of buttons. The jacket is especially cut with the shoulder back closely fitted, giving a trim look, but with a gentle fullness emerging from the under-arm, giving an easy swing to the coat.

In the Mary Lewis shops cottons —cool, comfortable, and clean— are in demand. There are little smocked tunic dresses with little-boy collars, which vie in popularity with cotton pinafores that have frills running up over the shoulders.

Girls love to wear jumper dresses, too. These give them blouse changes. These come in prints with solid color blouses, and in dark skirts contrasting with dainty print blouses. Most of these dresses have their accents in yokes or frills around the top.

Casual button-down-the-front dresses, controlled by elastic at the waists are also much in demand and are very practical. Two-tone sport dresses, too, will go a long way, and be enjoyable when you are pushing baby round the park in all his pink and blue finery.

Anyone who is "heir-minded" might be pleased with the soft navy woolen which Helen Cookman presents. It has a wrap-over skirt for daytime wear, and a loose jacket cut with such expert ingenuity that any front extension is completely balanced by the rippling fullness in the back. This maintains a straight line for the figure until there is no more need of its concealing character. Wear the same jacket on formal occasions with a full-length wrap-over skirt and a blouse of diaphanous navy lace.

Match Them Up

World Wide Feature Service

Everything isn't as bad as it seems. Your stocking situation, for example. If you have several odd ones cluttering up your drawers, get them out and match them in pairs by giving them a dye-bath. You can add longer life to faded hosiery the same way. It's as simple as laundering them since tinting requires no boiling.

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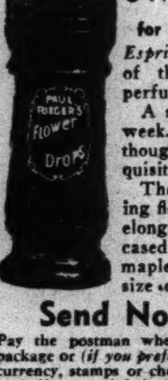

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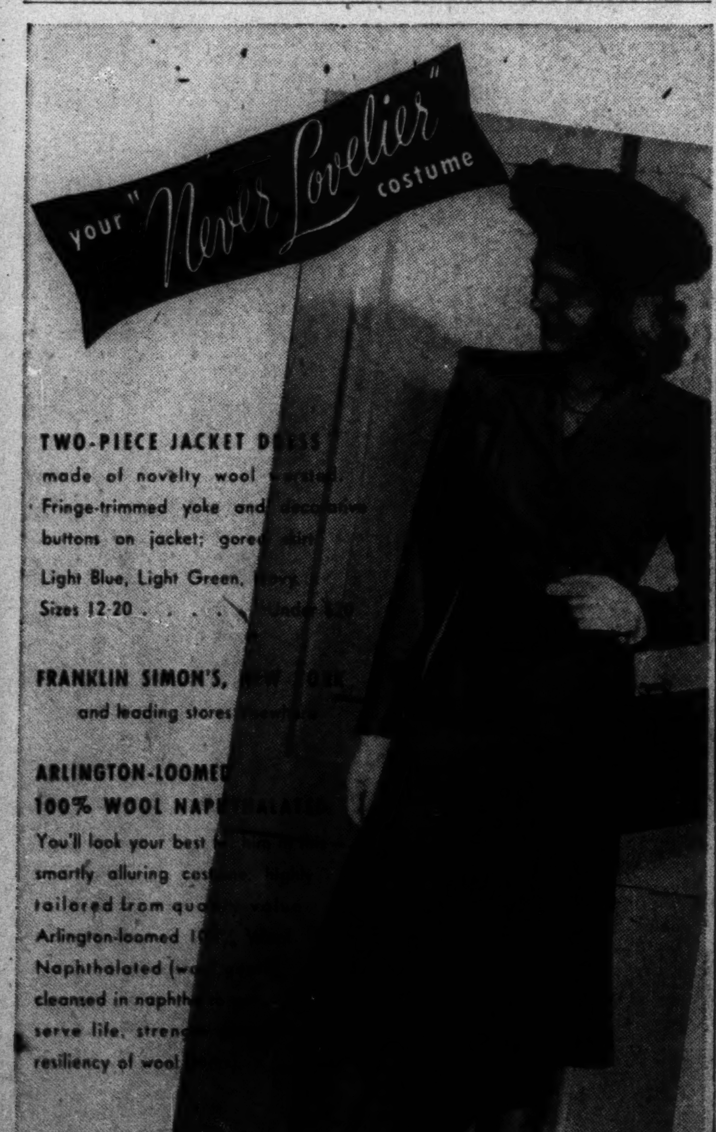

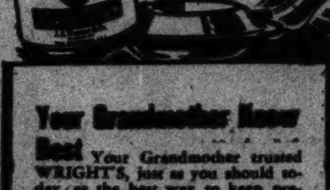

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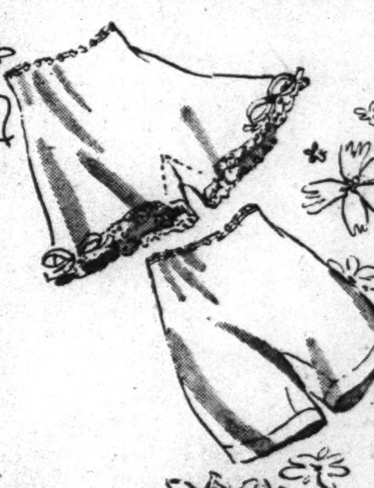
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Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	60	60	60	
Air&Strain 1g	†40	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	—⅛
Acme Steel (3)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+⅛
Adams Exp (.45e)	33	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+¼
Adams-Millis ¼g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Addressograph (1)	5	18¾	18½	18¾	—⅞
Air Reduction (1a)	20	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞	+⅝
Alaska Juneau	53	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
Alb&Susq (7½)	†10	98	98	98	
Allegheny Corp	32	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	9	13⅛	12⅝	12¾	—¼
Allegheny pr pf	4	27¾	27⅜	27¾	
Allec Lud Stl .35e	4	23¾	23½	23¾	
Al Chem & Dye 6	8	154½	154	154	
Allied Mills (1e)	26	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+⅝
Allied Strs (.30g)	30	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
Allied St pf (5)	2	78½	78½	78½ M'r 23	
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	37	32⅞	32	32¾	+⅞
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	—¼
Amal Leath	2	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	1	76	76	76	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	3	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+½
Am Airlines (1½e)	10	59¼	57¾	58¾	+⅜
Am Bank Note ¼e	8	15½	15¼	15⅜	—⅛
Am Bk N pf (3)	†7	54	53	53	—
Am Bosch (¼e)	15	7⅞	7½	7¾	—⅛
Am Br S pf 5¼	†1	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	—⅛
Am Cable & Rad	186	5⅛	4⅞	5	+⅛
Am Can (3)	4	78¾	78¼	78¼	+¼
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	7	33½	32⅞	33⅛	+⅜
Am Can pf (7)	†50	177	177	177	+1
Am Ch&Cable ½g	7	21½	21¼	21⅜	+⅜
Am Crys Sug ¼e	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅜
Am C S 6%pf 6	†2	100½	99⅝	100½	—½
Am Distill	1	17	17	17	
Am Encaustic Til	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Am Export (½g)	1	25⅞	25¾	25¾	—¼
Am & For Power	20	4⅛	3⅞	4	+⅛
Am&FP $6pf ¾k	3	61⅞	61½	61⅞	—1⅛
Am&FP $7pf ⅞k	7	67⅜	67¼	67½	—1
Am & F P 2 pf	21	13	12¾	13	—⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	6	15⅛	14	15	—1¼
Am Hide&Leather	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+¼
Am Home P (2.40)	1	61	61	61	—1
Am Ice	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	—½
Am Ice pf (½e)	3	46¼	46¼	46¼	+1¾
Am Internat (¼g)	8	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+¼
Am Inv pf 2½	†50	43	43	43	
Am Locomotive	15	12⅜	12	12¼	+¼
Am Loco pf 1¾k	2	90⅜	89¾	90⅜	+⅜
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	—¼
Am M&Met (¼g)	1		8		
Am Metal (1)	4	25¾	25¼	25¾	+½
Am News 1.80	†50	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Am Pow & Lt	36	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Am P & L $6 pf	5	27	26½	27	+¼
Am P & L $5 pf	8	24	23½	24	
Am Rad&St S .15g	56	8¼	8	8⅛	
Am Roll Mill .20g	20	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+¼
Am R M pf 4½	†640	64½	63½	64⅛	+¼
Am Safety Raz ¾e	14	14½	14	14¼	+¼
Am Seating (1e)	8	15½	15⅜	15½	+¼
Am Ship Bl 1g	†150	32¾	32¾	32¾	—⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	35	42¼	41¼	42¼	+⅞
Am Sm & R pf 7	†140	153¾	152	152	
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+¼
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	32	26	25¼	26	+1
Am Stores ½g	7	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	4	24¼	24	24	
Am Sum Tob ¼g	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
Am Tel&Tel (9)	15	140¼	139¾	140¼	+⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	51½	51½	51½	
Am Tob B (3a)	4	52⅞	52⅜	52⅜	
Am Tob pf (6)	†210	137¾	137½	137⅝	+⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½g	8	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅜
Am Viscose (½g)	9	37¼	37	37¼	—⅛
Am Water Works	13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Am Woolen	5	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
Am Wool pf (2k)	4	68½	68⅜	68⅜	—½
Am Zinc L & S	16	6⅛	5⅞	6	
Anaconda Cop ½e	77	28¾	27⅞	28½	+⅝
Anac W&C 1½e	†90	27	27	27	+¼
Anch H Gl pf 5	†20	114½	114½	114½	—1½
Andes Cop (¼g)	1	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
Armour Illinois	204	4¾	4½	4⅝	+⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	19	55⅞	53¾	55⅝	+2⅝
Armour Illinois pf	80	52¾	51½	52¾	+2¼
Armstrong Ck ¼g	7	33⅜	32¾	32¾	
Arnold Const ¼g	3	8	8	8	—⅛
Artloom Corp .10g	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Assd Dry Gds ½g	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	—⅛
Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	3	77½	77	77½	+⅝
Assoc Inv pf (5)	†10	101½	101½	101½	
Atch T&SF (1½g)	26	51¾	51¼	51¼	—¼
Atch T&SF pf (5)	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	—½
Atl Coast Line 2e	6	31	30½	30¾	—⅛
Atl G&W Indies 3e	2	25¾	25½	25½	
Atl Refining (.15g)	12	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	—¼
Atl Refining pf 4	30	108	107½	108	—¾
Atlas Corp (¼g)	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
Atls Powd (¾g)	250	63½	62½	63¼	—½
Aviation Cp (¼e)	43	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct (1e)	15	16½	16⅜	16½	+¼
Balt & Ohio	15	6½	6¼	6½	
Balt & Ohio pf	2	10½	10⅛	10⅜	—⅜
Bangor & Ar	4	10¼	10	10	
Bang&A pf 2½k	†40	49	49	49	
Barber Asphalt	10	15½	15½	15½	—¾
Barker Bros	1	7½	7½	7½	
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	11	16	15¾	16	+⅜
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	32	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+⅛
Bayuk Cigar (1½)	1	25½	25½	25½	+⅛
Beech-Nut P (4)	1	102	102	102	+½
Beld-Hem (.80)	6	11	11	11	
Bell Aircraft (2e)	12	19¾	19¼	19½	—⅛
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	7	38⅝	38½	38½	—⅛
Best Foods (.60)	6	12	11½	12	+½
Beth Steel (1½g)	23	64⅝	63¾	63⅞	+⅛
Bigelow-Sant ½g	3	32½	32¼	32½	+½
Black & Deck 1.60	5	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+⅛
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	14	8¼	8	8⅛	
Bloomingdl .20g	†40	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Boeing Airp (1e)	9	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	—⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	46¾	46¼	46¾	+¾
Bon Ami B 2½	†30	46¼	46¼	46¼	+½
Borden Co (.30g)	8	25½	25⅜	25½	+⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	31⅞	31½	31⅞	
Boston & Maine	1	4½	4½	4½	
Bridgeport Br ¼g	8	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	9	26⅜	26	26¼	+½
Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Bklyn-Man Tr	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Bklyn Un Gas(½e)	5	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+⅛
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	8	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¼g	9	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
Budd Mfg	22	6⅛	6	6	
Budd Mfg pf	†20	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	—1⅞
Budd Wheel (1e)	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+¼
Burling Mills .35g	9	23⅝	23½	23½	
Burl M 2½pf 2½	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	—¼
Burr Add M (.60)	16	11⅞	11¾	11¾	—⅛
Bush Terminal	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Bush Term pf 6	†10	53	53	53	—2
Bush T B pf ¾k	80	29⅞	29½	29⅞	—½
Butler Bros (.15g)	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	—¼
Butte C&Z (¼e)	14	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
Byers (AM) Co	29	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+¾
Byers pf 3.63k	†160	80	76¼	79	+3½
Byron Jack (¼g)	2	19½	19½	19½	—½
C					
Calif Pack (1½)	6	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+¾
Callahan Z-Lead	26	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
Calumet&Hec ¼g	39	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
Campbell Wy ¼g	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜
Can Dr G A (.60)	5	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	
Can Pacific	6	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
Cannon Mills (2)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Caro C&O (5)	†50	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	—⅛
Carpenter Stl ½g	1	29	29	29	+1
Caterpil Tract (2)	14	47	46¼	47	+½
Celanese Corp ½g	15	32⅜	32	32¼	+⅜
Celanese 7 pf 7	†30	106¾	106½	106½	+½
Celanese pr pf 7	†130	122½	122	122	
Celotex Corp (½)	26	12½	12¼	12¼	+⅜
Cent Aguirre 1½	35	19¼	18¾	19¼	
Cent Fdry (.10g)	10	3½	3¼	3¼	—⅛
Cent RR N J	10	7	6⅞	7	+½
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	6	16½	16¼	16⅜	+⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	12	38¾	38	38¾	+½
Century Rib Mi	2	6	6	6	—⅜
Certain-teed Prod	77	6½	6	6⅛	+⅜
Cert-teed 6%pf	†1980	61½	57¾	58½	+1½
Ches & Ohio (3)	12	41	40⅞	40⅞	
Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	
Chi & E Ill	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Chi & E Ill A .59g	25	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+¼
Chi Great West	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Chi Grt W pf ¾k	10	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
Chi Mail Order ½e	2	9	9	9	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	10	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	40	40	40	+¾
Chi Rk Is & Pac	18	1¼	1	1	
Chi R I 6%pf	2	1½	1½	1½	
Chi R I 7% pf	3	1½	1¼	1¼	
Childs Co	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Chrysler Corp ¾g	18	74⅝	72⅝	73½	+⅞
City Ice&F (1.20)	4	13	13	13	
City Investing	†6	41	40½	41	+1
City Stores	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Clark Equip (¾g)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+⅜
Clev E Il pf 4½	†30	113	113	113	
Climax Mol 1.20a	15	46½	46	46¼	+½

Today's Sales (est.) 1,100,000
Previous day's sales 1,191,970
1943 volume to date 67,762,479
1942 volume to date 27,565,239

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Cluett Peabody ½e	2	34¾	34⅝	34¾	+¼
Cluett Pea pf 7	†30	146	145½	145½	—¾
Coca-Cola (3)	2	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	
Coca-Cola A (3)	1	65	65	65	+¼
Colgate-Palm-P ½	14	19¼	18¾	18⅞	+⅛
Colgate P P pf 4¼	†40	106½	106¼	106⅜	
Collins & Aik	6	22½	22¼	22½	+¾
Col & South	†160	11⅛	11	11⅛	
Col & Sou 1 pf	†310	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
Col & Sou 2pf	†70	9	9	9	
Col Fuel&Iron ¼g	4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	—¼
Colum Br A (.30g)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Colum G & El	112	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Col G&E 6%pf 6	3	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	—⅜
Col G&E5%pf5	†50	52½	52½	52½	
Colum Pict (½e)	8	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+⅛
Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	36½	36½	36½	
Colum Carbon (4)	1	88½	88½	88½	—¼
Coml Credit (3)	7	33	32¾	33	+⅛
Coml Invest Tr (3)	29	35½	35⅛	35⅜	+½
Com I T cv pf 4¼	20	110	110	110	+1
Coml Solvents .60e	36	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+⅜
Com'with & South	33	¾	11/16	11/16	—1/16
Comw & Sou pf	22	45½	44⅝	45½	+⅛
Com'with Ed .35g	18	23⅜	23¼	23¼	
Conde Nast (.40e)	1	4½	4½	4½	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	8	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
Consol Cigar 1½e	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
Consol Cig pf 7	50	97½	97½	97½	+1½
Cons Copperm .45e	34	6⅛	5⅞	6	+¼
Cons Edison (1.60)	23	18¾	18¼	18¼	
Cons Edison pf (5)	12	98¼	97¾	97¾	
Consol Film Ind	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Cons Film I pf ¼k	2	13	13	13	
Consol Oil (½)	30	9	8⅞	9	
Cons Vultee	21	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	8	25½	25⅛	25½	
Consolodation Coal	4	10¾	10½	10½	—¼
Consum Ppf 4½	†80	98	97	97	—⅞
Container Corp ¼g	4	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+⅜
Cont Baking ½g	65	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+¼
Cont Can (¼g)	10	31	30½	31	—¼
Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	44¼	44	44¼	+¼
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	9	13⅜	13	13¼	+¼
Cont Motors (.15g)	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Cont Oil Del (1)	11	32¼	31¾	31¾	—¼
Copperweld Stl .80	9	13	13	13	+⅛
Cop'weld S pf 2½	90	47¼	46⅜	47¼	+⅝
Corn Exch 2.40	†40	43½	43¼	43¼	—¼
Corn Prodcts 2.60	20	57⅛	57	57⅛	—½
Corn Prod pf 7	†50	179¾	179¾	179¾	
Coty Inc (¼e)	5	4½	4⅜	4½	
Coty International	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
Crane Co (1e)	26	18⅝	18¼	18½	—⅛
Crane cv pf 5	†130	102½	102½	102½	
Cream of Wh (¾g)	1	21½	21½	21½	—½
Crosley Corp ½e	21	15½	14¾	15½	+¾
Crown C&S ½e	7	25⅛	24½	24¾	+¼
Crown Zellerb (1)	9	13½	13⅛	13½	
Crown Zel pf 5	†10	88	88	88	—1¼
Crucible Steel (2e)	11	34⅝	34⅜	34½	—⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	6	78	77⅝	78	+½
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	32	9½	9⅛	9½	+⅜
Cudahy Pack	5	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	2	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+⅜
Curtis Publishing	58	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Curtis Pub pf	†60	73½	70	70½	—3
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	12	30¼	29½	30¼	+¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	26	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A ½g	6	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¼g	1	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+⅝
D					
Daviso Ch .60e	11	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	33	32¾	32¼	32⅜	+¼
Deere pf 1.40	16	32⅛	32	32	
Del & Hudson	12	12½	12¼	12½	
Del Lack & West	18	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—⅛
Detroit Ed (.60g)	25	18⅝	18½	18½	—⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	†50	26½	25	26½	+1½
Diamond M 1½	16	31	31	31	—¼
Diamt Motor ¼g	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+¼
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	6	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+½
Dixie-Vortex (½e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Dixie-Vo-A 2½	†80	40	40	40	
Doehler Die C ⅜g	4	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—¼
Dome Mines h.80g	59	21⅜	20⅞	21	—½
Douglas Airc (5e)	7	65¼	64¾	65¼	+½
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	28	27	26¼	26¾	+1¼
du Pont deN (1g)	18	143	141½	143	+1¼
du Pont pf (4½)	1	127	127	127	
Dug Light 1pf 5	†20	119½	119½	119½	+¼
E					
Eastern Air Lines	12	37¼	36⅛	37¼	+¾
Eastern Roll Mill	3	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	10	155¼	154½	155	+1
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	39	39	39	+¼
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
El & Mus Ind .06g	37	3½	3¼	3½	
El Auto-Lite ½g	6	34⅝	34⅜	34½	—¼
Elec Boat (1e)	23	13⅜	13	13⅛	
El Power & Lt	42	3⅛	2¾	3	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	40½	39½	40½	+1½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	11	44½	43⅜	44¼	+1
El Storage Bat (2)	2	38	38	38	
El Paso N G 2.40	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+⅝
Endicott-Jh pf 5	†10	113½	113½	113½	+¾
Eng Pub Service	38	4½	4½	4½	
Eng P S $5 pf (5)	20	68½	68½	68½	
Eng PS 5½pf 5½	70	71	70	70	—1
Eng PS$6 pf 6	†90	77½	77½	77½	
Equit Office Bldg	1	¾	¾	¾	
Erie Railroad (1e)	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	
Erie Railroad ct 1e	51	12⅛	11⅞	12	
Erie Rail pf A (5)	3	46½	46¼	46½	+½
Eureka V Cl ⅛g	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	5	27½	27⅜	27½	+¼
Exchange Buffet	1	1½	1½	1½	
F					
Fairbanks Mor (1)	2	39⅝	39½	39⅝	—¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	12	23¼	23	23¼	+¼
Fed Lt&Tract ¼g	2	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+¼
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	8	27¼	26½	27⅛	+⅝
Fed Mogul (1)	3	16¼	15¾	15¾	—¾
Fed Mot Tr .10g	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
Fed D Strs .45g	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	—⅜
Fed D Strs pf 4¼	90	90	90	90	
Fid P Fire Ins ¾g	4	46½	46½	46½	+⅛
Firestone T&R ¾g	14	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+⅜
Firestone T&R pf 6	2	107	106⅞	107	+¼
Florence Stove ½g	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	
First Nat Strs 2½	3	33¾	33¼	33¾	
Flintkote (¼g)	11	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+⅜
Follansbee Stl	3	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
Food Mach .35g	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+⅜
Follans Stl pf	†20	39	39	39	
Food Fair Stores 1	4	10½	10⅜	10½	+¼
Foster Wheeler	7	15½	15⅛	15½	+¼
Francisco Sugar	19	8⅛	7⅞	8	+¼
Freeport Sulph (2)	5	36	35⅞	35⅞	—⅜
G					
Gabriel Co .10g	17	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+⅛
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	19	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅜
Gamewell ½g	†240	25	24½	25¾	—⅞
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	25	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	4	43⅝	43	43⅝	+⅝
Gen Baking .30g	120	8	7⅝	8	+⅜
Gen Bronze	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
Gen Cable	33	6⅜	6	6¼	+¼
Gen Cable A	14	15⅞	15¼	15½	—¼
Gen Cab pf 1¾k	†50	86	85¾	86	+¼
Gen Cigar (1)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	43	35	34⅞	35	+⅛
Gen Foods (.40g)	4	38	37½	37½	—⅛
Gen G&E A	319	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
Gen G&El cv pf	†120	104½	103	104½	+1½
Gen Mills (4)	1	88	88	88	
Gen Motors ½g	48	48⅜	48	48¼	+¼
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	+⅛
Gen Out Adv A 3e	1	23½	23½	23½	+½
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	21	18¾	18¼	18½	+½
Gen Print Ink .10g	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	3	17½	17¼	17½	+⅛
Gen Real & Util	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Refract (.30g)	9	22½	22	22½	+⅝
Gen Shoe (¼g)	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+⅛
Gen S C pf 1½k	†110	72½	72¼	72⅜	—⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Gen Time pf 6	†10	109	109	109	+½
Gen Tire&Rub ½g	13	19½	19¼	19¼	+¼
Gillette S R .45e	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
Gillette Saf R pf 5	1	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+⅛
Gimbel Bros	8	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—¼
Glidden Co (.30g)	5	19⅛	19	19⅛	+½
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+¾
Gobel (Adolf)	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Goebel Brew (.20)	16	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Goodrich(BF) ½g	11	34	33⅜	34	+½
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	2	81¼	81	81	—¼
Goodyear T&R ½e	12	33½	32⅞	33⅜	+⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	6	95⅜	94⅞	95⅜	+⅞
Goth Hosiery ¼e	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Graham-Paige Mot	157	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
Granby C Min .60	26	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Grand Union	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Granite C Stl .35e	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	—⅛
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	9	17	17	17	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	18	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+⅜
Gt West Sug (1g)	3	25½	25½	25½	
Green (H L) 2a	9	38	37¾	38	+¼
Greyhound Corp (1)	10	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	12	12	12	+½
Grum Air En 1½e	6	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
Guantan Sugar	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
Guantan Sug pf	†50	93	92	93	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	14	35	34⅝	35	+⅜
Hall Printing (1)	2	13½	13½	13½	
Hamil Watch .20g	1	14	14	14	+¾
Hanna $5 pf 5	†50	104	104	104	
Harb-Walker ¼g	3	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
Hayes Indust .15g	19	8⅜	8	8⅛	—⅛
Hayes Mfg	53	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+¼
Hazel-At Gl (5)	†60	99	99	99	
Hercles Motor (1)	5	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—½
Hercules Powd ½g	1	76½	76½	76½	
Holly Sugar (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	—¼
Homestake Min	48	35⅝	34½	35⅛	+⅞
Houd-Hersh B ¼g	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
Household Fin (4)	2	51	50	51	+1¾
Household Fin pf 5	10	109	109	109	+¾
Houston Oil	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Howe Sound (3)	3	37	36¾	37	+1
Hudson B M&S h2	15	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+½
Hudson Mot	15	8	7¾	8	+¼
Hupp Motor	40	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
I					
Illinois Central	38	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+¼
Ill Cent LL (4)	†100	40½	40½	40½	
Ill Central pf	8	25¼	24¾	25	+¼
Indian Refin	1	11½	11½	11½	
Indpls P&L .60g	11	15	14¾	14¾	—⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
Inger-Rand 1½g	1	96½	96½	96½	
Inland Steel (1g)	1	72	72	72	
Inspir Con Cop ¼g	72	13⅛	12⅞	13	+½
Interchem Cp 1.60	4	28¾	28¾	28¾	—¼
Interch Cp pf 6	†40	112	112	112	
Intercon Rubber 1e	2	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
Interlake Iron ½e	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
Int Bus Mach (6a)	4	157	156	156½	+½
Int Harvester (2)	12	64½	64	64½	+⅝
Int Harv pf (7)	†20	167½	167½	167½	+⅜
Int Hydro-Elec A	13	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
Int Mer Marine	7	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
Int Min & Ch ½e	17	18½	17¾	18½	+⅝
Int Mining	8	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—¼
Int Nick Can (2)	23	33⅞	33⅜	33½	
Int Paper	50	11¾	11¼	11⅝	+⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	3	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	+⅜
Int Ry Cen Am	7	5	5	5	+⅛
Int RCA pf 1¾k	†50	54	52¾	54	+1¼
Int Salt (½g)	2	42½	42½	42½ M'r 23	
Int Shoe (1.80)	2	32⅛	32	32⅛ M'r 23	
Int Silver (¾g)	2	40¾	40½	40¾	
Int Silver pf (7)		105¾	105¾	105¾	+2½
Int Tel & Tel	36	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
Int T & T for ct	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼ M'r 23	
Inter Dep Strs ½g	7	11½	11	11½	+¼
Intertype Co (¼g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
Ilsl Cr Coal pf 6	†10	143	143	143 M'r 23	
J					
Jarvis WB) .30g	4	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+⅝
Jewel Tea (1.60)	12	27½	27¼	27¼	—⅛
Johns-Manville ½g	10	79¼	78¾	79¼	+¼
Jones & L Stl (1g)	59	23½	22⅞	23⅜	+½
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	63½	63½	63½	—½
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	2	74¾	74½	74¾	+¾
Joy Mfg (.20g)	2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛ M'r 23	
K					
Kalam Stove (.60)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Kan City South	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Kan City Sou pf 2e	1	25	25	25	
Kaufmann D (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Kaufmann D pf 5	†10	92½	92½	92½	+2½
Kelsey-H WhA 1½	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	—⅛
Kelsey-Hay B ¾g	3	11½	11½	11½	
Kennecott Cop ½g	112	33	32½	32¾	+⅜
Keystone S&W ¼g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+¼
Kinney$5pf1½k	†30	38½	38½	38½	+½
Kresge (SS) ¼g	5	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	—⅛
Kresge Dept Strs	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
Kroger Groc (2)	25	26½	26¼	26¼	—⅛
Laclede Gas	†50	11	11	11	—⅝
Lambert Co (1½)	4	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
Laclede Gas pf	†50	42	42	42	—¼
Lee Rub&T (¾g)	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+⅛
Lehigh Port C 1½	1	23½	23½	23½	
Lehigh Val Coal	31	1⅝	1½	1½	
Lehigh V Coal pf	83	14	13¼	13¾	+¾
Leh Val RR	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
Lehman Corp (1)	11	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+¼
Lib-O-F Glass ¼g	46	34	33	33⅞	—1⅝
Libby McN&L .45e	38	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Liggett&Myers (3)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	—¼
Liggett&My B (3)	6	64½	64⅛	64½	—¼
Liggett&M pf 7	†20	175	174¾	174¾	—¼
Lima Loco ½g	14	35¼	34¾	35	—¼
Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	17¼	16¾	17¼	+⅜
Liquid Carbonic 1a	7	18½	18⅜	18⅜	—⅛
Lockheed Airc ½g	33	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	—½
Loew's Inc (2)	13	53	51¼	53	+1⅞
Long-Bell Lbr A	40	9⅜	9	9⅜	+⅜
Lone Star Cem (3)	2	46¼	45¾	45¾	—¼
Loose-W Biscuit 1	4	23¼	23	23¼	+⅛
Lorillard (P) ¼g	17	18½	18½	18½	—⅜
Louisv & Nash 2g	1	70½	70½	70½	—½
Lou G & E A 1½	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	—⅜
M					
MacAnd & F .95g	3	23½	23⅜	23⅜	—⅛
Mack Trucks (3e)	13	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+⅜
Macy (RH) Co (2)	3	24	24	24	+¼
Mad Sq Gar (¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+¼
Magma Copper ½g	6	22½	22	22½	+½
Manati Sugar	16	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
Mandell Bros ½g	2	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
Manhattan Shirt 1	3	17½	16¾	17½	—½
Maracaibo Oil Exp	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Marine Mid (.08g)	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
Mark St Ry pr pf	†270	14¼	14	14	+⅛
Marshall Field .80	24	12¾	12½	12½	
Martin (GL) 1½e	19	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜
Martin-Parry	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Master Elec .35g	1	24½	24½	24½	
Mathieson Alk ¼g	1	26½	26½	26½	
MathAlk pf (7)	†80	168	168	168	
May Dep Strs (3)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	—¼
Maytag Co	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
Maytag pf (¼k)	1	26	26	26	
Maytag 1 pf (6)	†10	100½	100½	100½	+¼
McCall Corp 1.40	2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+⅜
McCrory Strs (1)	10	13¼	13	13	—⅛
McGraw Elec (1)	7	23¼	23	23¼	+½
McGraw-Hill .15g	3	13	12	13	+1
McIntyre P h2.22a	7	48½	48¼	48½	
McKess & Rob (1)	15	18½	18¼	18½	+⅛
McKess & R pf 5¼	1	109¾	109¼	109¼	—1
McLellan Strs .40g	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—⅛
Mead Corp .15g	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	—⅛
Melville Shoe 2	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅝
Mengel Co (¼e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	—¼
Mesta Mach 1¼g	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Miami Copper ¼g	28	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	+¼
Mid-C Pet (1.40e)	10	23¼	22¾	23¼	+⅛
Midland Stl Pr ½g	5	26	25	26	+1½
Midl Stl 1 pf 8	†10	116	116	116	—½
Minn-Moline	6	6	5¾	6	
Minn-Mol pf 1¾k	1	88	88	88	—½
Mission Cp (.85e)	4	17¾	17⅝	17½	+⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	20	8½	8¼	8¼	
Mohawk Carpet (2)	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+½
Monsanto Ch (2)	1	87	87	87	+½
Montgom Ward (2)	13	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+⅛
Morris&Essex	†120	18¾	18⅛	18½	+⅜
Motor Prod (½e)	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Motor Wheel .20g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+⅜
Mueller Brass .40g	8	27½	27¼	27½	+½
Mullins Mfg B	10	5½	5⅜	5½	
Munsingwear 2¼e	2	20⅛	20	20	
Mullins Mf pf 7	†40	65	65	65	—1½
Murphy (GC) (3)	2	64½	64¼	64¼	+¼
Murray Co (½e)	17	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Nash-Kelv (¼g)	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Nash Ch&StL 3e	†80	37	35½	35½	—1⅜
Nat Acme (½g)	9	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
Nat Auto Fib	1	7	7	7	
Nat Auto F pf .60	1	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
Nat Aviation (½e)	2	11⅛	11	11	
Nat Bisc (.60g)	8	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+¼
Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	171	171	171	+1½
Nat Can	15	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Nat Cash Reg (1)	10	25	24¾	25	+⅜
Nat Cylidr G .80	37	12	11¾	12	+⅛
Nat Dairy Pr .80	16	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	—⅛
Nat Dept Strs ½	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	14	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
Nat Enam&St ¾g	8	22	21¾	22	
Nat Gypsum (¼e)	12	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
Nat Lead (½)	18	16	15¾	15⅞	
Nat Mal&St C ¼g	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Nat Oil Prod ¼g	2	33½	33⅛	33⅛	—¼
Nat Pow & Lt	18	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Nat Steel (3)	4	59	58⅞	59½	+¾
Nat Supply	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Nat Sup (6) 1½k	90	74½	74¼	74½	+½
Nat Sup 5½ 1⅜k	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	—¾
Nat Sup ($2) pf	9	21	20¾	20¾	+⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	46.2	Prev. day	46.0
Mnth ago	45.4	Year ago	35.1
1943 high	46.7	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Nat Tea	48	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
Natomas Co (1)	10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+⅛
Nehi Corp (¼g)	6	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
Newmont Min ⅜g	6	34	32¾	34	+1
Newport In (.20g)	7	13	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
Newpt N Sh ⅛g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
NY Air Brake ½g	4	33½	33¼	33½	
NY Cent RR (1g)	48	14⅛	13⅞	14	
NY Chi & StL	3	14	14	14	
NY Chi&StL pf	15	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	
NYC Omnibus ½g	9	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+1⅛
NY & Harlem 5	†40	86	84⅞	86	+2⅛
NY Lack & West	†20	39½	39	39	—1
NY NH & H	22	11/16	11/16	11/16	—1/16
NY NH & H pf	14	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
NY Ont & West	3	11/16	11/16	11/16	
NY Shipbldg (3e)	6	25	24⅞	25	+¼
Norf & Wn (10)	†170	171½	170½	170½	—1¼
No Am Avia (1e)	12	13	12¾	13	+⅛
No Am Co (.38f)	34	12⅝	12½	12½	—¼
Nor Pacific (1g)	32	11½	11¼	11¼	
Nor St Pow pf 5	†40	111½	111½	111½	
Northw Airl (¼e)	2	18	18	18	+¼
Northw Tel (3)	†140	39	39	39	
Norwich Phar .15g	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
Norwalk T&R .20g	1	4½	4½	4½	
Norw Tir pf 3½	†20	35½	35½	35½	—⅜
Ohio Oil (¼e)	27	16¼	16	16¼	+¼
O					
Omnibus Corp	20	7⅛	6¾	7	+⅜
Otis Elev (.20g)	8	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	+⅝
Owens-Ill Glass 2	5	59¼	59	59¼	+¾
Pac Am Fish (1e)	25	12¾	11⅝	12¾	+1¼
Pac Coast	†390	11	10⅝	11	+⅜
Pac Coast 1 pf	†240	32½	31	32¼	+1¼
Pac Coast 2 pf	†960	19⅛	18¾	19½	+⅝
Pac Gas & El (2)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+⅛
Pac Lighting (3)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	+¼
Pac Mills (½g)	32	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+⅞
Pac T&T 1¼g	†10	96½	96½	96½	
Pac T&T pf 6	†20	153½	153½	153½	
Pac Tin Cons	13	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Packard Mot .10g	47	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
Pan Am Air (1e)	120	30⅛	29⅛	29¾	+⅜
Penn Gl S pf 5	†20	110½	110½	110½	+½
Panhandle P (.10g)	12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
Paraffine Cos (2)	1	39½	39½	39½	
Param Pic (1.05g)	112	22⅝	21⅞	22⅜	+⅛
Par 1pf6 cld May	5	156	155	156	+¾
Park Utah Con M	28	2⅛	2	2	
Parke Davis .30g	15	28⅜	28	28	—⅜
Parmelee Transpt	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Patino Mines (1g)	10	26⅛	26	26	+⅛
Penick & Ford ¾g	1	58½	58½	58½	+1
Penney (J C) (3)	3	84	83⅝	84	+¾
Penn Coal & Coke	84	4¾	4⅛	4⅝	+½
Penn-Dix Cement	2	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
Penn-D C pf A ¾k	12	43½	42	43½	+1¾
Penn Gl Sand (1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+1
Penn RR (2½e)	38	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	+⅛
Peoples Drug ¼g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Peoples GL&C (4)	5	51⅜	51¼	51⅜	
Pepsi-Cola (2¼e)	47	41⅝	40⅜	41⅝	+⅞
Pere Marquette	14	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅝
Pere Marq pf	†1130	34¾	31¾	34½	+2⅞
Pere Marq pr pf	†810	45	43¾	45	+¾
Petrol Corp (.35e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+¼
Pfeiffer Brew ¼g	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+¼
Phelps Dodge .40g	54	27¼	26⅞	27	+⅝
Phila Co 6 pf 3	†180	45	45	45	
Phila Co $6pf 6	†30	82	82	82	+1
Philco Corp .15g	10	19¼	18⅞	19	
Phil-J pf 1¾k	†10	91¼	91¼	91¼	
Philip Morris (3a)	6	76	75⅞	76	
Philip Mor pf 4¼	80	107½	107½	107½	
Phil M 4½pf 4½	2	111	110½	111	
Phillips Pet (2)	8	48⅛	48	48	—¼
Phoenix Hosiery	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
Pillsbury Flour (1)	4	23	23	23	+⅛
Pitt & West Va	3	15	14¾	15	+¼
Pittsburgh Coal	32	5⅛	4	5⅛	+¼
Pittsbh Coal pf 1k	35	45¾	44	45¾	+1¾
Pitt Coke&Ir ½e	8	7½	7	7⅜	+⅜
Pitt Forgings ¼g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Pitt Ft W pf 7	†10	177	177	177	
Pitt Scr & B .10g	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Pitt Steel	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+¼
Pitt Steel 5pf	†180	37	36⅜	37	+¼
Pitt S ppf 4½k	†30	71	71	71	
Pittston Co	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
Pittston pf A	70	36⅜	35	35¾	+¾
Pittston Co pf B	†70	25	24½	24½	—½
Plymouth Oil ¼g	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Poor & Co B	11	8¼	8	8⅛	+¼
Postal Tel pf	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Pressed St Car ⅛g	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Procter & G (2)	9	55½	55	55	
Pub Svc NJ (¼g)	14	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
Pub S NJ 6 pf 6	†80	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	
Pub S NJ$5pf 5	†330	84⅝	84⅛	84⅛	—⅜
Pullman (½g)	22	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+⅜
Pure Oil (½e)	39	15	14⅞	15	
Pure Oil 5 pf (5)	4	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+⅛
Pure Oil 6 pf (6)	5	108½	108¼	108½	—⅛
Purity Bak (¼e)	7	16½	16⅜	16⅜	—⅛
Quaker St Oil (1)	4	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
R					
Radio Cp Am .20g	96	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
Radio pf (3½)	4	62½	62¼	62½	+½
Radio-Keith-Orph	8	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Radio-Keith-O pf	20	79½	79	79½	+2¼
RR Sec Ill S Stk	†80	8	8	8	
Raybestos-Man ¼g	2	24½	24½	24½	
Rayonier Inc (¼g)	1	13	12⅞	12⅞	
Real S Hos pf 4e	†30	72	72	72	
Reading Co (1)	3	18	18	18	+¼
Reading 1 pf (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	+1
Reading 2 pf (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	
Real Silk Hosiery	15	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+½
Reis & Co 1 pf	†520	28⅝	27¼	27¼	—¾
Reliable Stores(½)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Reming Rand ½g	4	14	14	14	
Rem R pf w 4½	1	77½	77½	77½	—½
Rens&Saratoga 8	†120	50½	50	50⅜	+⅜
Ren Motors ct ½e	2	8	8	8	+¼
Republic Steel ¼g	27	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
Revere Copper&Br	16	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Rev C& B7pf 7	†160	97½	97	97	
Rev C5¼pf5¼	†50	69½	69½	69½	+½
Reynolds Met ½e	4	10½	10¼	10½	+¼
Reyn M pf 5½	†10	91¼	91¼	91¼	—¾
Reynolds Spr ¼e		8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+⅜
Reynolds T B 1.40	10	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+⅜
Roan Ant Cop .15g	12	7½	7	7½	+½
Ruberoid (.15g)	3	23¼	23	23	+¼
Rustless I & S .60	19	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+½
S					
Safeway Stores (3)	8	36¼	35¾	36⅛	—⅜
St Joseph Ld ½g	3	35	34½	35	+⅜
St Louis-San Fran	1	¾	¾	¾	
St L-San Fran pf	10	1⅛	1	1⅛	
St L Southwest	†511	6¾	6	6¾	+¾
Savage Arms ¼g	27	11⅝	11¼	11½	+⅛
Schenley Dist (1e)	2	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+¼
Scott P $4 pf 4	†20	113	113	113	+⅞
Seaboard Air Line	24	11/16	¾	11/16	+1/16
Seab Air Line pf	11	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
Seaboard Oil (1)	1	21	21	21	—¼
Seagrave Corp	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
Sears Roebuck (3)	14	65¾	65	65¼	+¼
Servel Inc (1)	14	14¾	14¼	14¾	+¼
Sharon Stl Co ¼g	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
Sharon Stl pf 5	†60	63¾	63½	63¾	—½
Sharp & Doh ¼g	11	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
Sharp&Doh pf 3½	1	70	70	70	+⅜
Shaeffer Pen 2a	†10	40	40	40	+⅜
Shattuck (FG) .40	2	8½	8½	8½	
Shell Union O (1e)	5	22	21⅞	22	+⅛
Simonds S&S .40g	1	26	26	26	+¾
Simmons Co (1¼e)	8	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+½
Silver King C .20g	20	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
Skelly Oil (1¼e)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+¾
Smith(AO)Corp 1e	8	28	26⅞	28	+1⅛
Smith & Cor Ty(2)	3	20	19¾	20	+⅛
Snider Pack (¾g)	11	24	23½	23⅝	—½
Socony-Vacuum ½	44	12	11⅞	12	
Sou Am G&P .10g	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
So P Rico Sug 1g	10	23¾	23¼	23¼	—⅜
Sou'east Greyh 1½	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
So Cal Edison 1½	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Sou Nat Gas (¼g)	3	13	13	13	—⅛
Southern Pacific 1e	42	20⅝	20¼	20¼	—⅛
Southern Ry (2g)	59	21⅝	20¾	21⅜	+⅜
South Ry pf $4e	13	41	40½	41	+⅜
Sou Ry M & O (4)	60	46¾	46⅛	46⅛	—⅛
Sparks With .15g	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Spear & Co	2	3	3	3	—¼
Spencer Kell .40g	2	26½	25½	26½	
Sperry Corp (1½e)	8	33½	33	33⅜	+⅜
Spicer Mfg (1½g)	2	35½	35¼	35½	+⅜
Spiegel Inc	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Spiegel pf 4½	†430	47¼	46½	46⅝	
Square D Co (½g)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+¼
Stand Brands .10g	65	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Stand Br pf (4½)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	
Stand Gas & Elec	63	1⅛	1	1	
Std G&E $4 pf	158	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	—⅛
Std G&E $6 pr pf	24	20⅝	20	20⅝	+⅞
Std G&E $7 pr pf	62	21¾	21	21	
Stand Oil Cal .40g	27	33⅝	33	33¼	+⅜

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Stand Oil Ind (1)	13	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	—⅛
Stand Oil NJ (1a)	31	49⅞	49½	49⅞	+¼
Stand Oil Oh(1)	5	41½	41	41	
Stewart Warn ⅛e	16	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
Stokeley Bros	13	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	—⅜
Stone&Webster ⅛e	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
Studebaker Co ⅛e	49	10	9¾	9⅞	
Sun O pf A 4½	†20	125¼	125¼	125¼	—½
Sunshine Mng .15g	80	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+⅜
Superheater (1e)	5	17	16¾	17	+⅛
Superior Oil (.05e)	9	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
Superior St 1.20	30	24	22⅞	23⅞	+1⅛
Swift & Co 1.20a	9	24½	23¾	24½	+⅜
Swift Intl (2)	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
Sylvan El Pr ⅛g	8	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅜
Symins-Gld (.60s)	18	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
Telautograph	1	5	5	5	+¼
T					
Tenn Corp (¼g)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+½
Texas&Pac Ry 1e	9	25⅜	25	25⅜	+⅛
Texas Co (2)	9	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞	+⅜
Texas Gulf P .10g	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Texas Gulf Sul (2)	6	39⅛	39	39⅛	+⅛
Tex Pac L Tr .10e	21	9⅜	9	9⅜	+⅜
Thatcher Mfg	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
That Mf cv pf 3.60	60	40¼	40	40¼	+⅛
Thermoid Co (.40)	27	7½	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
Thermoid pf 3	†120	42¾	42	42	
Third Ave Trans	11	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+¼
Thompson(JR) .20g	2	9	9	9	—¼
Thompson Prod ¼g	4	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	—⅜
Thompson-Starrett	7	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
Thompson-Star pf	3	23	22½	22¾	—⅛
Tide W As Oil .60	15	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
Tide W pf 4½	†60	98¼	98	98	—1
Tim-Det Axle ¾g	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Timken R Bear ½g	2	45⅞	45¾	45⅞	+⅜
Transamerica (½)	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
Trans & West Air	4	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+⅜
Tri-Cont Corp	54	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
Tri-Cont pf (6)	†20	85	85	85	+1
Truax-Traer C .20g	2	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅜
Twenty C-Fox ¼g	146	18¼	17⅝	18	+⅝
Twen C-F pf 1½	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	—½
Twin City Rap Tr	1	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+⅜
Twin CRT pf 7e	†280	73½	72½	73½	—¼
Twin Coach (½e)	5	8⅝	8½	8½	
Underwood-Ell ½g	2	47¼	47	47	
Union Bag & P	29	10⅝	10½	10½	
Union Carb 1½g	21	82¼	81½	81¾	—¼
Union Oil Cal (1)	18	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
Union Pacific (6)	2	90¾	90¼	90¾	—½
Union Pacific pf 4	3	84⅜	84¼	84⅜	
Union Tank C ½g	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—¼
Unit Air-Lines ½g	29	22⅜	21⅝	22⅛	+⅜
United Aircraft 3e	28	34	33½	33¾	—⅜
Unit Airc pf (5)	4	101½	101¼	101½	
United Biscuit ¼g	2	18½	18½	18½	
United Carbon (3)	9	62⅝	62½	62¾	+½
United Corp	57	1⅛	1	1	
United Cp pf (1k)	33	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	
United Drug	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
United Dyewood	2	5½	5½	5½	
United Dye pf	†230	52	49½	52	+3
United Elec Coal	4	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
United En&Fd ½g	3	33¼	33	33¼	+¼
United Fruit 1¼g	10	65	64	64½	+¼
United Gas I .10g	198	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
United Mer&Mfr 1a	10	25¼	25	25	—⅜
US & For Sec	17	9¼	8¾	8⅞	+⅜
US & F S pf 6	†10	90½	90½	90½	+½
US Freight (¼g)	4	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
US Gypsum (2)	1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+⅝
US Hoffman M ½e	4	8¼	8	8	—¼
US Indus Alco 1a	10	35	34½	35	+½
US Leather	4	6½	6½	6½	
US Leather A ½g	3	18½	18¼	18¼	—⅛
US Pipe&Fdy (2)	9	33	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
US Plywood (1.20)	3	35¾	35½	35¾	+1
US Real & Imp	7	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
US Rubber (¼g)	36	34	33¼	34	+⅝
US Rubber 1pf 4a	6	111¾	110¾	111¾	+1¼
US Smelt R&M 1g	13	55½	54½	54½	—1⅜
US Steel (1g)	68	54⅛	53⅛	54	+⅜
US Steel pf (7)	4	116¾	116¼	116¾	+½
US Tobacco (.30g)	1	25½	25½	25½	
United Stocky .15e	1	3	3	3	+⅛
United Stores A	6	1½	1½	1½	
Univ Leaf Tob 4	†10	66¾	66¾	66¾	+¾
V					
Vadsco Sales	15	¾	11/16	11/16	+1/16
Vadsco Sales pf	†30	44	44	44	+1
Van Norm M T ¼g	1	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
Vanadium Corp ¼e	4	19⅝	19	19¼	+⅛
Vick Chem (2)	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	+⅛
Va-Caro Chem	40	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
Va-C Ch 6%pf 5e	15	57	56½	57	
Va Iron C&C pf	†180	27½	26½	27	+1½
W					
Wabash pf 4½g	12	34	33¾	33⅞	+¼
Waldorf System 1	3	9	8⅞	9	
Walgreen Co (1.60)	2	22½	22½	22½	
Walker (H) G&Wh4	10	44⅝	44	44⅝	+⅜
Walworth Co (½e)	16	7½	7¼	7½	+¼
Ward Baking A	5	9½	9¼	9½	
Ward Baking B	12	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅜
Ward Bak pf .65k	3	40½	40	40½	+½
Warner Bros Pict	123	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+⅝
Waukesha Motor 1	1	15	15	15	
Wayne Pump (2)	2	24	23¾	24	+¼
Webster Eisenlohr	3	4	4	4	
Wesson O&S (½g)	4	23	22½	22	
Wesson O&S pf 4	1	74¼	74¼	74¼	—⅞
West Ind Sug ½g	103	13⅜	12¼	13¼	+1⅛
West Pn El A 7	†40	74¾	73½	73½	—1½
West PE6%pf6	†30	77½	77	77½	+½
WestPPwpf4½	†30	112½	112½	112½	—½
W Va Pulp&P .30g	3	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+⅜
W Va P&Pap pf 6	10	106½	106½	106½	
West Auto Sup (1)	13	23¼	22⅝	23	+½
West Maryland	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+¼
West Maryland 2pf	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
West Pacific pf	19	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
West Un Tel ⅛g	19	32½	32	32⅜	+⅝
Westing Air Br ¼g	24	21	20¾	21	+⅛
Westh El&Mfg 1g	8	87	85½	87	+¾
West E&M pf 1g	†10	123½	123½	123½	+1
Weston El Inst (2)	4	34½	34	34	—½
Westvaco Chl 1.40	2	27½	27½	27½	—½
Wheeling Steel ¼e	5	21	20¾	21	+¼
Wheel St pr pf 5	†100	66½	65¾	66½	+¾
White Motor ¼g	12	18⅞	18½	18¾	—⅛
White R M Sp	6	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
White Sewing Mach	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Willys-Overland	212	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅜
Willys-Overland pf	34	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
Wilson & Co	94	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+¼
Wilson-Jones 1¼e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+¼
Woolworth (1.60)	9	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+⅛
Worthington P&M	2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
Wor P&MpfA2⅝k	†10	135	135	135	+16
Wrigley Jr (3a)	3	70	70	70	
Y					
Yale & Towne .60	6	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
Yellow Tr & C ¼g	9	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
Yellow T 7%pf	†40	124½	124	124½	—½
Young Spg & Wire	12	11	10¾	11	+⅜
Youngst Sh&T ½g	25	35½	35⅛	35⅜	+½
Yng S&T pf 5½	†20	88	88	88	
Youngst Stl Dr ¼g	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅜
Z					
Zenith Radio (1g)	11	27⅝	27	27⅝	+1⅜
Zonite Prod (.15e)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	

(*) ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales.

Payment on Brazilian Bond Coupons Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—City of Rio de Janeiro (Federal District of the United States of Brazil) has remitted funds to White, Weld & Co. and Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co., special agents for its 6½ per cent external sinking fund bonds due Feb. 1, 1953, for payment of the Aug. 1, 1940 interest coupons at the rate of 13.975 per cent of their dollar face amount.

Bondholders will receive payment upon presentation of their coupons beginning March 16 at the New York offices of the special agents, at the rate of $4.541875 per $32.50 coupon, in full satisfaction, according to the notice to bondholders. Unpaid coupons maturing Aug. 1, 1931, to Feb. 1, 1934, must remain attached to the bonds for future adjustment under the decree.

Industrials Lead Stock Market Rise

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Steels, coppers, golds, and specialties forged ahead today in the stock market and there were scattered peaks for the year or longer.

Wavelets of profit cashing occasionally slowed the rise but failed to stop it. Although gains were held generally to fractions, a few ranged to around a point toward the close.

Volume, reflecting a rapid turnover in low-priced utilities was in the neighborhood of 1,100,000 shares for the full session.

Many prime issues failed to find their stride early, the British announcement that Marshal Rommel's African army had recovered its fortifications tending to reduce optimism concerning immediate prospects of the Allies in Tunisia. Inflation influences, however, continued to provide a background for investment consideration, brokers among otherssaid.

In the "new high" class were, among others, Sunshine Mining, Dome, Warner Brothers, Certain-Teed, Bethlehem, Deere and U. S. Rubber preferred. Rising Power also was shown by Twentieth Century-Fox, Loew's, U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Harvester, Anaconda, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, Southern Railway, New York Central, Homestake and Western Union. Libby-Owens-Ford, reporting a sharp drop in earnings, was a soft spot although lightly dealt.

Curb trends were mixed, Glen Alden Coal stepping into the plus column while Electric Bond & Share and Pennroad were among the laggards.

Low-Priced Rail Bonds Up

Low-priced rails returned to favor in the bond market in late dealings today after some hesitancy in the forenoon.

Gains ranged from fractions to around 2 points in a selected group and while all carrier loans did not participate in the upward movement, the general undertone was steady. Other corporates held in a narrow range.

A rush of bidding for various loans of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville produced advances of 3 points or more. There also was active buying in the St. Paul, North Western and Rock Island groups.

A fair amount of overnight buying orders helped lift securities of the New Haven, Seaboard and St. Louis-San Francisco systems onto the plus side of the market at the start of trading and most of the gains were retained.

A high degree of selectivity was exhibited elsewhere with various issues of the same company often in both the advancing and losing columns at the same time. International Hydro Electric 6s, Oklahoma Gas & Electric 4s were among utilities attracting buyers at higher levels.

U. S. Governments followed the general trend of the corporate market with some of the longer dated taxable in supply at slightly lower levels.

Except for further improvement in some of the South American list, the foreign department was quiet.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago		1.46⅛	1.45½	1.45¾	1.45⅛
Minneapolis		1.39⅜	1.38⅞	1.39⅛	1.38¼
Kansas City		1.38½	1.37⅝	1.38⅛	1.37⅝
Winnipeg		1.01⅝	1.00⅝	1.01¼	1.00⅝
July Wheat					
Chicago		1.46⅝	1.46	1.46¼	1.45⅝
Minneapolis		1.40⅜	1.39¾	1.40⅛	1.39⅛
Kansas City		1.39⅛	1.38½	1.39	1.38⅞
Winnipeg		1.02⅜	1.01⅞	1.01⅞	1.01⅜
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago		1.48¼	1.47⅝	1.47⅞	1.47⅛
Minneapolis		1.41⅛	1.40⅝	1.41	1.39⅞
May Corn					
Chicago		.....	.....	1.01	1.01
Kansas City		.....	.....	.98	.98
July Corn					
Chicago		.....	.....	1.03	1.03
Kansas City		.....	.....	1.00	1.00
May Oats					
Chicago		.64	.63¾	.63¾	.63⅛
Minneapolis		.59¼	.58⅝	.59¼	.58⅝
Winnipeg		.....		.51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago					
May	.86⅝	.87½	.86⅝	.87	.86½
July	.89⅜	.90¼	.89⅜	.89¾	.89¼
Sept.	.91⅝	.92½	.91⅝	.92	.91⅜
Dec.	.94⅝	.95½	.95⅝	.94⅞	.94½

Wool

Grease					
May	....	....	....	100.0n	98.5
July	....	....	....	100.0n	98.5
October	....	....	....	96.0n	95.8
December	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.0n	95.7
Tops					
March	....	....	....	123.0b	130.0
May	127.0	128.0	127.0	127.7b	126.9
July	125.0	126.9	125.0	125.3b	124.5
October	121.5	122.0	121.5	122.0t	121.1
December	120.8	121.0	120.4	120.8t	120.0

n-Nominal. b-Bid. t-Traded.

Cotton

May	20.27	20.37	20.27	20.36	20.27
July	20.13	20.24	20.13	20.20	20.12
October	19.95	20.04	19.95	19.97	19.94
December	19.89	20.01	19.89	19.94	19.90
March	19.83	19.95	19.83	19.90	19.83

Spot 22.14

Black Pepper

Closing prices, March, May, July, 6.83 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

†October	....	....	42.00	42.20

†No. 2 contract.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

March 24

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
3.75	Bos & Albany	89¾	89	89½	89
2.00	Bos Edison	29	28⅞	29	29¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	64½	64¼	64½	64¾
1.70a	Bos Her-Trav	15½	15½	15½	15½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	27½	27	27	27
..	Bos & M st A pf	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	6⅛
..	Bos & M st B pf	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	6
..	Bos & Prov	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
.75d	Copper Range	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
3.00	E Gas & F pf	28¼	27⅞	28¼	27⅞
..	E Mass St Ry	3	3	3	3¼
..	E Mass SR pf B	35½	35½	35½	36
1.25d	Eastern SS	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
1.35	Emplyrs Group	29¼	29⅛	29¼	29⅛
..	Hath Bak B	41c	41c	41c	45c
1.00c	Hath Bak pf	41½	41½	41½	42
..	Isle Royale	90c	90c	90c	1
..	Maine Cent	6	6	6	6⅛
..	Maine Cent pf	25	24⅞	25	25
.25	Narr Rac Assn	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
..	Nat Tunnel	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
1.80a	NE Tel&Tel	98½	98⅛	98⅛	97⅞
..	Old Col RR	50c	40c	50c	40c
..	Quincy Min	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3.12½b	United S M	68½	68	68	68
..	Utah M&T	38c	38c	38c	40c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 2¼s 60-63	100.7	100.7	100.7
New York City Bonds			
1 3s 80	103¾	103¾	103¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
63 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	97	97	97
55 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	88½	88⅛	88½
16 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	70	70	70
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
26 Am & For P 5s 2030	85	84⅝	85
6 Am IG Chem 5½s 49	105	104¾	105
9 Am Int 5½s 49	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
48 Am T&T 3s 56	110⅛	110⅛	110¼
2 Am Tobacco 3s 62	103	103	103
30 An Arbor 4s 95	67⅞	67⅜	67⅞
5 AT&SF 4s 95	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
16 A C Line 1st 4s 52	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝
12 A C Line clt 4s 52	81⅝	81½	81⅝
12 A C Line 4½s 64	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞
3 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
6 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	71	70½	71
37 B&O 95 st A	42¾	42½	42¾
21 B&O 95 st C	47	46½	47
7 B&O 2000 st D	42¼	42⅛	42¼
5 B&O 96 st F	42½	42¼	42½
70 B&O cv 60 st	32¼	31⅞	32
14 B&O 4s 48	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝
43 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	61½	60⅝	60⅝
16 B&O S W 50 st	52⅝	52¼	52⅝
10 B&O T C 4s 59	55	54⅝	54⅝
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	103	103	103
11 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
31 Boston&Me 4½s '70	49½	49¼	49¼
4 Boston&Me 4s '60	80¼	80¼	80¼
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	89⅝	89	89⅝
30 Buf R&P '57 st	43½	42⅞	43⅛
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	95½	95⅛	95½
5 Can Pac 4s perp	81¼	81¼	81¼
17 Celanese 3½s '62	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	102	102	102
40 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	13¼	12⅞	13¼
132 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	35½	34⅞	35½
16 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	77⅛	76	77
4 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	110¼	110	110
37 Cen Pac 5s '60	65⅛	64⅝	65⅛
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	93½	93⅛	93½
66 Cen R R N J 5s '87	32⅜	31¾	32⅜
11 Certain-td 5½s '48	99⅛	99¼	99¼
860 Chi & Alton 3s '49	26⅜	25	26⅜
28 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	82¾	81⅞	82¾
12 CB&Q 4½s '77	74⅜	74	74⅜
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	90½	90¼	90½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
44 Chi & E Ill inc 97	39⅞	39½	39⅞
18 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	40	40	40
4 ChiGtWest 4s 88	73¼	73¼	73¼
41 Chi I & L 4s 47	38½	38	38½
290 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	28	27½	28
541 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7½	7¼	7½
72 CM&SP 4½s 89C	58½	56⅞	58½
90 CM&SP gen 4s 89	56¼	54½	56¼
25 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	32⅞	32¼	32⅞
97 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	48½	48⅛	48½
29 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	47⅝	47¼	47⅝
92 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	6¾	6½	6½
53 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	32⅝	32	32½
20 Chi & NW 4s 87	47¾	46¼	47¾
16 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	47⅜	46	47⅜
36 CRI & P 4½s 52A	29⅝	29¼	29½
111 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	8	7⅞	8
137 CRI & P 4s 88	47¾	46½	47¾
291 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	27¾	27¼	27¾
132 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	100¼	99¾	100
4 Childs Co 5s 43	41½	41	41
32 CCC&StL 4½s 77	55⅞	55¼	55⅞
2 Clev UnTerm 5s 73	74¾	74½	74¾
19 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	68	67⅞	67⅞
20 Col & So 4½s 80	35½	35¼	35¼
15 Columbia G 5s 52 May	97½	97¼	97½
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	95⅝	95	95⅝
21 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Con Rys 4s 54	42⅞	42	42⅞
30 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	35	34½	35
61 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	64⅞	64¼	64⅞
17 D&RG 4½s 36	36	35¾	35¾
136 D&RG 4s 36	35½	35¼	35¼
60 D&RG West 5s 55	7½	7	7½
9 D&RGW 5s 55Asd	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
86 D&RG West 5s 78	29⅝	29	29⅝
10 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
15 Erie 4½s 2015	60⅜	60¼	60¼
3 Erie 4s 95	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
52 Fla E Cst 5s 74	28½	28	28¼
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98⅝	98½	98½
6 Goodrich 4¼s 56	107¼	107	107
7 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	90½	90½	90½
18 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
16 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
6 Gulf M&O 4s 75	74¼	73¾	74¼
2 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
20 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	42¾	42	42¾
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
27 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	28	27½	28
16 Ill Cen 4s 52	59⅜	59⅛	59⅛
14 Ill Cen 4s 53	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
17 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝
26 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	48⅝	48⅛	48¼
20 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	55½	55¼	55⅜
24 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	50½	50	50⅛
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	102½	102½	102½
23 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
16 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝
21 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	37	36⅞	37
12 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	37	37	37
35 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	48½	48	48½
8 Int T&T 4½s 52	66	65¾	65¾
14 Int T&T 5s 55	69¼	69	69¼
150 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	79¼	78½	79
41 KC South 5s 50	75¾	75¼	75¾
1 KC Term 4s 60	108	108	108
25 Lac Gas 5½s 53	86¾	86	86¾
1 Lautaro Nit inc 75	61¼	61¼	61¼
10 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	53½	53⅛	53¼
16 Leihigh Val 5s 2003 st	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝
85 Leh Val 4½ 2003 St	41	40⅝	41
103 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	38⅞	38⅜	38⅞
21 Long Is Rrfg 4s 49	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
39 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	90⅝	90½	90⅝
3 Lou & U 5s 2003 B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Lou&N 4½ 2003	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
12 Louis & N 3⅜ 2003	87	86⅞	87
4 Mich Con Gts 4s 63	108	107⅞	107⅞
13 MilSparta&NW4s47	39	38⅝	39
11 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	23½	23⅛	23½
177 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
114 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	55⅛	52¼	55⅛
71 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	34	31	34
48 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	51⅞	51	51⅞
31 M-K-Tex 4½s 62 B	46¼	44⅞	46⅛
31 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	9¼	8⅞	9
15 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	48¾	48½	48¾
153 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	49	48½	49
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	48¼	48¼	48¼
21 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	49	48½	49
52 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	49	48¼	49
154 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	49	48¼	49
96 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
3 MonWPaPub Sv 6s65	113	113	113
7 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞
23 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	44⅞	44¼	44⅞
2 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
13 N Eng RR 4s 45	78	77⅞	77⅞
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	87⅛	87	87
29 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	67	67	67
22 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	65½	65¼	65½
17 NYC rfg 5s 2013	60⅞	60⅝	60⅞
67 NYC 4½s 2013A	56⅜	56¼	56⅜
24 NYC cn 4s 98	58⅞	58⅛	58¼
47 NYC cv 3½s 52	75⅜	74⅞	75⅜
13 NYC&HR 3½s 97	82⅜	82	82⅜
3 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	84½	84⅛	84½
44 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	73⅝	73	73⅝
43 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	51	50	51
131 NYNH&H 4½s 67	48¼	47⅛	48¼
19 NYNH&H 4s 55	44	43½	44
61 NYNH&H 4s 56	44	42⅞	44
50 NYNH&H 4s57	14¼	13⅞	14
10 NYD&W rfg 4s 92	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 NY Steam 3½s 63	108½	108½	108½
114 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	14¾	13⅞	14¾
113 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	45⅛	44	45⅛
25 Norf Sou 4½s 98	80¼	80¼	80¼
27 Nor Pac 6s 2047	70	69⅞	70
22 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55⅞	55½	55⅞
19 Nor Pac 4s 97	81⅜	81⅛	81⅜
12 Nor Pac 3s 2047	47	46¾	46¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Or-WashRR&N 4s 61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 Pac G&E3¾s 61	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Para Pict 4s 56	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
11 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 Pen RR gen 5s 68	112⅝	112¼	112¼
4 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106⅛	105	106⅛
13 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	94⅝	94	94⅝
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Pen RR 3¼s 52	95½	95¼	95¼
52 Pere Marq 4½s 80	68½	68	68½
10 Phila Co 4½s 61	102½	102⅜	102½
20 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	11½	11¼	11⅛
6 Philippine Ry 4s 37	6	5⅞	6
15 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	109	109	109
50 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	93⅛	93	93⅛
2 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	98½	98½	98½
15 Readg 4½s 97A	84⅞	84½	84⅞
2 Repub Steel 4½s 61	102½	102½	102½
3 Repub Steel 4½s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
21 RioGrWest 1st 4s 39	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝
79 RioGrW clt 4s 49	40¼	39¾	40¼
9 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	86	86	86
169 St LSF 5s 50 B	33	32½	33
23 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	32¼	32	32⅛
347 St LSF 4½s 78	33	32½	33
183 St LSF 4s 50 A	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛
1 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	76½	76½	76½
350 Seab AL cn 6s 45	25	24⅜	25⅜
11 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	24	23⅝	24
49 Set AL 4s 50 st	46	45	45½
6 Sea AL 4s 50 unst	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
33 Ees-AllFla 6s 35Act	30	28⅞	30
10 Shell Un 2½s 54	100	100	100
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
14 Sou Pac 4½s 68	61	60⅝	60⅞
12 Sou Pac 4½s 81	58¾	58⅛	58½
26 So Pac 4½s 69	59⅝	59	59⅛
14 So Pac rfg 4s 55	83⅛	82⅞	83
14 So Pac clt 4s 49	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
39 So Pac 3¾s 46	98⅛	97⅞	98
26 So Paci 4½s Ore 77	63½	63	63½
5 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	96¼	95¼	96¼
4 South Ry 6½s 56	97	97	97
5 Southn Ry gen 6s 56	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜
27 South Ry cn 5s 94	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
14 South Ry gen 4s 56	75¼	75	75⅛
5 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	103	103	103
1 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
30 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	80⅞	79	80⅞
63 Third Ave aj 5s 60	27	26⅝	27
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¾	109	109¾
11 Un Pac 3½s 80	100½	100⅜	100½
4 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	97¾	97½	97⅝
41 Unit Drug 5s 53	101¼	100⅞	101
19 Utah P&L 5s 44	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
39 Wabash 4¼s 91	40⅞	40¼	40⅞
14 Wabash 4s 81	49¼	49	49¼
35 Wawrth 4s 55	93½	93⅛	93½
2 Warner Bros 6s 48	102⅝	102½	102½
7 West Shore 4s 2361	55	55	55
5 Westn Md 4s 52	92¼	92¼	92¼
70 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	58⅞	58¼	58⅞
226 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	58⅞	58⅛	58⅞
6 Western Un 5s 51	93⅝	93½	93⅝
4 Western Un 5s 60	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
5 Western Un 4½s 50	94	93⅞	94
8 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	88⅝	88¼	88⅝
21 Wis Cen 4s 49	56	55⅛	55⅛
20 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
3 Young S&T 3¼s 60	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	80	80	80
3 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	80	80	80
14 Argentine 4½s 48	98½	98⅛	98⅛
4 Australia 5s 55	86½	86⅛	86⅛
2 Brazil 8s 41	49½	49½	49½
2 Brazil 6½s 25-57	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
7 Buen A 4¾s 77	73½	72¾	72¾
2 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	72¾	72¾	72¾
5 Canada 4s 60	108	107¾	107¾
6 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	24½	24½	24½
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	24	24	24
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	60	60	60
2 Cuba 4½s 77	84	84	84
1 Mex 4s 05 asd '54	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
12 Minas Ger 6½s '58	27	27	27
8 Pernambuco 7s '47	22½	22½	22½
31 Peru 7s '59	19½	19⅛	19½
158 Peru 1st 6s '60	18⅝	18	18
30 Peru 2d 6s 1961	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
1 Ptland 8s '50	17	17	17
3 Rio de Jan 8s '46	26½	26½	26½
20 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	24¼	24¼	24¼
3 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	25⅜	25½	25⅜
6 Sao Paul City 6½s 57	27½	27½	27½
6 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	67	67	67
15 Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s79	70	70	70

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 10,889,000; previous day, 15,073,300; week ago, 21,349,800; year ago, 13,041,800; two years ago, 12,364,700; Jan. 1 to date, 941,-833,150; year ago, 595,606,900; two years ago, 520,384,075.

Metropolitan Life Records 75-Year History in Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is marking its seventy-fifth anniversary today with the publication of a 496-page history of the $6,000,000,000 company entitled "A Family of Thirty Million."

Prepared by Louis I. Dublin, third vice-president and statistician of the company, the book traces the growth of the organization from its establishment on March 24, 1868, in two small rooms on the second floor of 243 Broadway to the end of 1942. Today the insurance firm has 30,000,000 policyholders and 50,000 employees, of whom 3,500 are in the armed forces of the United States and Canada.

Special consideration is given to the notable figures in the company's history, such as Frederick H. Ecker, chairman of the board, who is celebrating this year his sixtieth year with Metropolitan. Leroy A. Lincoln, president, will observe his twenty-fifth year with the company this year.

The anniversary volume records Metropolitan's entry into the field of life insurance for the wage-earner through the industrial life business, the company's innovations in ordinary and group insurance, its introduction of special policies for persons who were formerly considered uninsurable, its liberalizations of the policy contract, and its mutualization in 1915. The book touches also on some of the darker pages in the company's history, such as the Armstrong investigation in 1905 and the two indictments (subsequently dismissed) returned against President Hegeman for forgery and perjury.

Tonight the company will give an anniversary dinner at its home office, with speeches by Mr. Ecker, Mr. Lincoln, and others, broadcast over 154 stations of the Blue network and the Canadian Broadcasting Company.

Union Pacific Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—The Union Pacific Railroad's February war bond drive resulted in net increases in pay roll deductions of $45,890 a month, according to the monthly report just released by Walter Wilson, chairman of the railroad's war bond committee. Additional deductions are to become effective in April and May, Mr. Wilson said. The February report further showed $709,221 deducted for war bonds and $207,874 invested in war bonds by employes through outside sources, making a maturity value of bonds purchased by employees last month of $1,222,775.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	P-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of R'c'rd
Accumulated				
Clev Automatic 1st pf	$1.75	..	4- 1	3-26
Iowa Elec Co 7 pf A	43¾c	..	3-31	3-16
Do 6½ pf B	40⅝c	..	3-31	3-16
N Amer Inv 6 pf	60c	..	4-20	3-31
Do 5½ pf	55c	..	4-20	3-31
St Lawrence Crp 4 Class A con pf	25c	..	4-15	3-22
Reduced				
Mt States T & T	$1.50	Q	4-15	3-31
Resumed				
Amer Intl	25c	.	4- 5	3-29
Extra				
Harvard Tr (Mass)	10c	..	4- 1	3-10
Liquidating				
Whittier Corp	50c	..	4- 5	3-20
Regular				
Am Tel(Kan)5 pf	$1.25	Q	4-15	3-31
Atlantic Coast Line RR 5 non-cum pf	$2.50	S	5-10	4-23
Bickfords, Inc (Md)	25c	Q	3-31	3-26
Bon Ami A	$1	Q	4-30	4-15
Do B	62½c	Q	4-30	4-15
Bourbon Stk Yds Co	$1	Q	4- 1	3-24
Brandtjen & Kluge, Inc	25c	Q	4- 1	3-23
Cannon Shoe Co	10c	..	4- 1	3-22
Do 5½ pf	68¾c	Q	4- 1	3-22
Cent Penn Nat Bk(Pa)	40c	Q	3-31	3-24
Coca Cola Bot A	62½c	Q	4- 1	3-15
Com Nat B&T(NY)	$2	Q	4- 1	3-24
Consolidated Machine Tool Corp $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	4- 1	3-24
Dixie Home Stores	15c	..	4-15	3-31
Elder Mfg Co	15c	Q	4- 1	3-20
Do 5 cum ptcClassA	$1.25	Q	4- 1	3-20
Elizabeth'n Con Gas	$2.50	Q	4- 1	3-22
Farm & MNB (La)	$4.50	Q	4- 1	3-25
First Nat Bk(Balt)	50c	Q	4- 1	3-19
First Nat Bk(Denver)	$2.50	Q	3-31	3-31
Do	$2.50	Q	6-30	6-30
Fyr-Fyter Co Class A	50c	..	4-15	3-31
Fulton Tr (NY)	$2	Q	4- 1	3-23
Harvard Tr Co (Mass)	60c	Q	4- 1	3-16
Kendall Refining Co	25c	Q	4- 1	3-20
Ky Utilities 6 pf	$1.50	Q	4-15	3-31
Lynchburg(Va)Tr&S	$2	Q	4- 1	3-11
Lynn Gas&Elec	$1.25	Q	3-31	3-12
Md Drydock 7 pf	$1.75	Q	4- 1	3-22
Mer & Nwk Tr (New)	37½c	Q	4- 1	3-20
Nat Bond & Share	15c	..	4-15	3-31
Nat Casket pf	$1.75	Q	3-31	3-18
Nat Pow & Lt pf	$1.50	Q	5- 1	4-15
Nor Am Rayon A & B	50c	..	4 1	3-26
Do 6 pf	75c	..	4 1	3-26
No Indiana P S 7 pf	$1.75	Q	4-14	3-31
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	4-14	3-31
Do 5½ pf	$1.37½	..	4-14	3-31
Ohio Leather	25c	Q	4- 1	3-20
Do 1st pf	$2	Q	4- 1	3-20
Do 2d pf	$1.75	Q	4- 1	3-20
Ohio Service Holding Corp $5 non cum pf	$1.25	Q	4- 1	3-16
Pac Gas & Elec	50c	Q	4-15	3-31
Pac Greyb'd Lines pf	87½c	Q	4- 1	3-19
Phoenix St Bk Tr (Hartford)	$2.50	Q	4- 1	3-19
Rieke Metal Prods Corp	30c	Q	3-30	3-15
St Joe Stk Yds	50c	Q	4- 1	3- 8
St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co, Ltd, pf	$1.75	Q	5- 1	3-31
Shippers Car Line Corp 5, 7 pf	$1.25	Q	3-31	3-22
Simplex Paper Corp	5c	..	4- 3	3-25
S'western Life Insurance Co Co (Dallas)	35c	Q	7-15	7-13
Stand Paper Mfg pf	75c	Q	4- 1	3-20
Texas Water Co 6 non-cum pf	30c	Q	4-15	4- 1
Thatcher Mfg Co	90c	Q	5-15	4-30
Do pf	90c	Q	5-15	4-30
Underwriter Tr	$1	..	4- 1	3-25
U S Fidel & Guar	25c	..	4-15	3-31
U S Hoffman Mach Co pf	68¾c	Q	5- 1	4-19
Vermont & Massachusetts RR Co	$3	S	4- 7	3-25
Wieboldt Sts pr pf	$1.25	Q	4- 1	3-25
Do 6 pf	75c	Q	4- 1	3-25

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Western Union Net for 1942 $8.95 Share

NEW YORK (AP) — Western Union Telegraph Co. reported its net income for 1942 was $9,354,442, equal to $8.95 a capital share, against $7,366,240 or $7.05 a share in 1941.

Gross revenues were up nearly 16 per cent over 1941 at $132,084,038 while operating expenses rose nearly 12 per cent.

Beset by rising volume of business, depletion of its personnel and other war problems, the company said it handled 186,000,000 telegrams in 1942 against 170,000,000 in 1941, while a sharp increase in long, technically-worded messages to war centers added to the burden. Despite this, the company said, it had been able to cut the handling time on government messages from an average of 39.29 minutes last October to 26.7 minutes by January of 1943.

Swelled by transmissions to and from the armed forces abroad, the volume of money orders jumped 65 per cent over 1941 to a record total of $335,211,826.

Commenting on legislation permitting merger of Western Union with Postal Telegraph, A. N. Williams, President, said:

"If agreement can be reached upon a satisfactory plan, and the plan is approved by the Federal Communications Commission as required by the Act, the plan will be promptly submitted to the stockholders for their consideration."

Mr. Williams said the merger "presents certain possibilities of advantage, but there are many difficulties because of the conditions imposed by the legislation."

The Borden Co. reported for 1942 net profit of $8,379,654 after charges and provision of $2,500,000 for post-war adjustments. This was equal to $1.91 a share on the capital stock and compared with 1941 profit of $8,270,572, or $1.88 a share. Total sales for the year amounted to $325,350,306, a rise of 26 per cent over 1941 sales of $259,128,514.

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company net income in 1942 was $5,923,922.66 or $3.34 per share of common stock, an increase of three per cent. Orders totaled $241,461,623, an increase of 29 per cent. Wages and salaries increased 60 per cent to $66,802,605. Taxes amounted to $26,538,205 an increase of 117 per cent and equivalent to $977 for each person employed and $14.94 per share of common stock.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. disclosed 1942 net profits of $5,383,595, equal to $2.47 a share on the common stock. This compared with $6,604,891 or $3.09 a share in 1941. Income and excess profits taxes were $4,803,242 against $3,688,558 the previous year. The company's sales amounted to $118,968,117, highest in history and an increase of 12.9 per cent over 1941.

William Wrigley Jr. Company and subsidiaries, chewing gum manufacturer, reported consolidated net profit of $6,519,523, equal to $3.32 a capital share, for the year ended December 31, 1942. This compared with consolidated net profit of $8,090,413, equal to $4.12 a capital share, in the preceding year. Provision for federal taxes in 1942 amounted to $5,473,400 compared with $5,397,026 in 1941.

Columbia Broadcasting System reported for the 52 weeks ended Jan. 2 net income of $4,123,698, equal to $2.40 a share against $4,804,734 or $2.80 a share for the 53 weeks ended Jan. 3, 1942.

Newmont Mining Corp. reported 1942 net profit of $1,301,402, equal to $1.22 a share against $1,784,649, or $1.68 a share.

United Engineering & Foundry Company reported net profit of $3,104,998 for the year 1942, equal to $3.71 per common share, compared with $3,309,297, or $3.96 a share, for the previous 12 months.

Square D Company showed net profit in 1942 of $2,769,194.88 after provision of $9,825,000 for federal income and excess-profits taxes and a reserve of $250,000 for postwar rehabilitation of plants, F. W. Magin, company president, announced. This was equivalent to $6.36 a common share after dividends on preferred stock. In 1941, the company's net profit was $3,104,342.77, after provision of $7,545,000 for federal taxes and a reserve of $250,000 for wartime and postwar adjustments, equivalent to $7.13 a share on common stock after preferred dividends.

Otis Elevator Co. reported net profit for the year 1942 was $2,573,030 after deducting excess profits tax refund of $465,000 and after reserve of $2,700,000 for postwar adjustments. This net, equal to $1.09 a share on common stock, compared with 1941 profit of $2,590,496 or $1.10 a share.

Bath Iron Works Corp. reported net profit on its normal shipbuilding operatings in 1942 was $2,304,463, equal to $5.05 a common share, exclusive of a tax adjustment for 1940 and 1941 resulting in an additional $1,438,519 or $3.43 a share being added to 1942 income. Net profit reported for 1941 was $1,396,593 or $3.33 a share.

Reed Roller Bit Co. showed a net profit for 1942 of $1,123,365 or $1.78 a share against $1,315,538 or $2.09 a share in 1941.

Raymond Concrete Pile Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for 1942 of $1,385,804, equal to $7.11 a common share, against $1,433,331 or $7.34 on common in 1941.

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. and wholly owned subsidiaries showed a net profit for the quarter ended Dec. 31 of $227,199 or 21 cents a common share against $323,074 or 35 cents on common in the comparable quarter of 1941.

Thompson Products, Inc., manufacturers of airplane parts, reported 1942 net profit of $2,051,417, or $6.49 per common share, against 1941's $1,722,688, or $5.36 a share. Net sales were $60,920,795, against $42,459,890 the preceding year.

Blaw-Knox Company reported net income of $1,425,718 for 1942, equal to $1.07 per common share, compared with $1,668,311, or $1.25 a share, in the previous 12 months. Taxes last year amounted to $9,719,605 compared with $2,882,499 in 1941.

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., and subsidiaries showed a net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,059,359, equal to $2.16 a common share, compared with $1,109,510 or $2.26 on common in the preceding year.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company reported net income in 1942 at $40,454,267, equal to $2.63 on the ordinary stock, compared with $34,361,432 or $2.18 in 1941. Net last year was the best since 1929, when the total was $41,477,767. Gross earnings reached an all time high at $256,864,091 against $221,446,953 in 1941. Best previous gross was $242,000,000 in 1928. Net earnings were $48,187,689 against $45,957,536 and income available for fixed charges was $64,048,723 against $59,339,585. Fixed charges were $22,955,503 compared with $24,228,698.

Union Bag & Paper Corp. reported 1942 profit of $1,890,401, equal to $1.50 a share against $2,168,313 or $1.70 a share in 1941.

Decca Records, Inc., reported net profit of $806,143, or $2.08 a capital share, in 1942, compared with $781,050, or $2.01 a share, in 1941.

Standard Brands Buys Loudon Packing Company

NEW YORK (AP)—T. C. Hayes, President of the Loudon Packing Co., Terre Haute, Ind., announced sale of the company and all its business to Standard Brands, Inc., subject to ratification by Loudon stockholders.

A contract covering the arrangement provides that all Loudon personnel continue in the management of the business for Standard Brands.

St. Regis Paper Net

NEW YORK (AP)—St. Regis Paper Co. reported consolidated net income for 1942 of $1,680,091, equal to $39.04 a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock, on which dividend arreas were $70 a share at the close of the year. In 1941 net income was $3,228,080, or $74.79 a share on the preferred stock.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Air Assoc	7	7	7
400	Air Investors	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Air Inc cv pf	33	33	33
100	Aire Access	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600	Air-Way ElAp	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	105	105	105
300	Allied Prod (2)	28	27½	27½
650	Alum Ltd (h8a)	113¼	110½	113¼
250	Alum Co Am (1g)	122	119⅝	122
250	Alum Co Am pf (6)	110⅞	110⅛	110⅛
70	Am Book (¼g)	29	29	29
100	Am Cen Mfg (¼g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Am C P&LA new (.34g	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
150	Am Fork & Hoe (¼g)	14⅛	14¼	14¼
900	Am Gas & El (1.60)	22⅝	22⅜	22½
150	Am Laun Mch (½g)	25	25	25
100	Am Light & T (1.20)	15⅛	15	15⅛
500	Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Meter (¼g)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
300	Am Repub (.35e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Am Seal-Kap (¼e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Am Superpow	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Am Superpow pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1300	Am Writ Pap	4	3¾	4
200	Ang-Wupp	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Appal El Pow pf	105¼	105¼	105¼
900	Ark Nat Gas	3½	3	3½
10600	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅝	3	3⅝
100	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	9½	9½	9½
400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
900	Atlantic C Fish	5⅞	5¼	5⅞
1300	Atlas Corp war	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Atlas Ply	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
200	Automat Prod	3¾	3⅝	3¾
1300	Avery & Sons (½e)	9⅜	9	9
300	Babcock & Wil (1½e)	23	22½	22½
1700	Baldwin Loco war	5½	5	5½
500	Barium Sta Stl	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Baldwin Rub (½)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
50	Barl & Seel A (1.20)	12¼	12¼	12¼
900	Beech Airc (1e)	10⅝	10½	10½
500	Bellanca Airc	4⅝	4¼	4¼
200	Berk & Gay FGurn	1/16	1/16	1/16
1100	Bliss (EW) (2)	15½	15⅜	15⅜
500	Blue Ridge	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Bourjois (¾e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	5¾	5½	5⅝
1400	Braz Tr L&P (h1e)	14	14	14
400	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10½	10⅜	10⅜
1600	Brewst Aero	6⅞	6½	6⅞
700	Bridgpt Mach	4	3¾	4
10	Bridg Mach pf	78	78	78
100	Brill B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
75	Brill pf	61	61	61
1100	Brown F&W (.10e)	3	2⅞	3
400	Brown Rubber	11/16	11/16	11/16
100	Buckeye PL (.20g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Buf N⅞EP5pf	88½	88	88
500	Bunk Hill&S (1)	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
500	Callite Tung (.10g)	3	2¾	2¾
100	Can Ind Alc T (h.35e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
12400	Can Marconi (.04g)	1⅞	1⅝	1¾
175	Cap City Prod (¼g)	11½	11	11
25	Carnation (1a)	42	42	42
700	Carrier Corp	13	12¾	12¾
300	Catalin Am (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
2100	Cen & SW Ut	11/16	⅝	11/16
100	Cen Hud & E (.17g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Cen Ohio Stl	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Chi Flex Shaft	72½	72	72
300	Chi Riv&Mch	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
125	Childs pf	9¼	9	9
3400	Cities Service	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
1250	Cit SSvc pf	77¼	74⅞	77¼
110	Cit Svc pf BB	66*	65	66½
10	Cit Svc P&L $6 pf (6)	78	78	78
500	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Cleve Tract (⅜g)	12¼	12	12
400	Clinch Coal (¼g)	10½	9½	10½
200	Colon Develop	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Colonial Airl	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜
1700	Colo Fuel & I war	3	2⅞	3
70	Colum G & E pf (5)	39	38¼	39
5900	Colum O & G	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Comm P Svc (.40g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Sompo ShMvtc (.15g)	11	10⅞	11
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	60⅛	60½	60½
300	Cons Gas Ut	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Cons Mng&S (h1a)	38⅛	38	38⅛
200	Cons Royalty (.20)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Cons Stl Corp (¼g)	8½	8½	8½
300	Cont Roll&Stl (¼g)	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
1800	Cooper-Bess (½g)	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
450	Copper Range (¾e)	6	5¾	6
700	Cornuc G Min	¼	¼	¼
10	Cor & Rey pf (4½k)	84	84	84
100	Cosden Petro	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Cosden Petro pf	15½	15½	15½
1300	Creole Pet (½a)	20	19⅞	20
200	C W Liquid	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Crown C Pet	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2400	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
100	Curtis Mfg (1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Darby Pet (¼g)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200	Det Gask & Mfg (1)	12½	12½	12½
100	Det Gray Ir	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6600	DetMichStove (.20e)	4	3½	3⅞
10	De Vilbiss (2)	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
200	Det Stl Prod (¼g)	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
100	DivcoTwinTrk (¼e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
175	East G&F 6pf (1½k)	28¼	28	28
125	East G&Fprpf (4½)	55½	55½	55½
50	East Sta pf B	17½	17½	17½
50	E Sug As pf (1¼k)	37	37	37
100	EasyWashMB (¼e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
17000	El Bond & Sh	4¼	4	4¼
100	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	58	58	58
150	El P&L 2 pf A	18½	18¼	18¼
1200	El P&L war	¼	⅛	⅛
100	Electrographic	6½	6½	6½
4700	Emerson Elec	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
100	Emsco D&Eq	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3200	Equity Corp	11/16	11/16	⅝
200	Esquire Inc	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Eureka Pipe L	30	29½	29½
200	Fairchild Av (1e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Fairchild En&Air	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	FalstaffBrew (.60a)	8¼	8¼	8¼
1300	Fansteel Met (¼e)	15½	15	15½
200	Fedders Mfg (.10e)	5	4⅞	5
25	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
200	Ford M Can A	20	19⅝	19⅝
1900	Ford Mot Ltd	4	3¾	4
200	Fuller (G A)	14⅛	14	14⅛
25	Fuller $3 cv (3e)	42	42	42
150	Fuller 4 pf	60	59½	60
500	Gellman Mfg (.10e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
20	Gen G&E pf B	104	104	104
10	Gen Pub S pf	45	45	45
400	Gen Share	1½	1¼	1¼
60	Gen Share pf (6d)	68	67½	68
25	Gen Wat G&E pf (3)	34¾	34¾	34¾
100	Gilchrist	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
8900	Glen Ald Coal	16⅛	15	16¼
100	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Gt Atl&P nv (1¼g)	69¼	69¼	69¼
100	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	128¼	128¼	128¼
100	Gt Nor Paj (.40g)	34	34	34
300	Gulf Oil (1)	42½	42⅜	42⅝
50	Hammer Pap (¼g)	19½	19½	19½
500	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Hazeltine (¼g)	29	29	29
200	Hearn D Strs	3	3	3
1900	Mecla Min (¼g)	6¼	6	6
300	Humble Oil (⅜g)	70	70	70
1900	Hum-RtssF (.075g)	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
1000	Ill IowaPow	3	2¾	2⅞
3500	Ill IowaPowdivct	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
300	IllIowaPypf (⅝k)	32½	31⅞	32½
150	Ill Zinc (¼g)	12½	12¼	12½
200	ImpOilLtg (h½)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Indus Finanvtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Indus Finan pf	21	20¾	21
50	Ins Co N Am (2½)	73½	73½	73½
400	Int Hyd-El pf	6	5¾	6
1200	Int Indust	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Int Petrol (h1)	15⅞	15¾	15¾
3200	Int Prod (¾e)	8¼	7¾	8¼
200	Int Util A	5	5	5
1400	Int Util B	¼	¼	¼
300	Inters Pw Del pf	3½	3½	3½
100	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	17¼	17¼	17¼
2100	Jacobs (F. L.)	5	4½	5
300	Jeannette Gla	2½	2⅛	2⅛
750	Ken-RadT&LA (⅜e)	12⅞	11⅝	12⅞
40	Kennedy's	1	1	1
100	Kennedy's (.40g)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1700	Kingstn Prd (.104)	3	3	3
500	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3½	3⅛	3½
400	Kirk Lake GM (h.04)	⅛	⅛	⅛

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Knott Corp (.30e)	6½	6½	6½
1000	Krueger Brew (.20g)	5	4⅞	4⅞
80	Lack RR NJ	27½	27¼	27¼
4200	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12½	12⅛	12½
25	Lang Un Bak B (24)	5	5	5
3600	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
900	Leonard Oil Dev	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Line Material (½e)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Lit Bros	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Long Is Ltg	11/16	11/16	11/16
25	Long Is L pf	30	30	30
250	Long Is L pf B	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
600	Loudon Pack	6	6¼	6
1700	Louis L&E (.10g)	7	6⅞	7
100	Marion St Shov	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	McCord Rad B	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	McWill Dredg (¼g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
75	Mer & MS pt pf (2)	23	23	23
200	Merritt-S&S	8	8	8
400	Merritt-C&S war	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Mich Bumper	11/16	11/16	11/16
2400	Mid St P B vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Mid West Corp (.35e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
150	Midl Stl n-cum (2)	18⅞	18½	18⅞
250	Midvale (¼g)	31	30⅞	31
300	Mid-West Abr	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Minn Min & M (.30g)	54	54	54
600	Mock J Voeh (¼g)	9½	9¼	9½
600	Molybdenum (⅛g)	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
400	Monarch M T (⅛g)	19½	19⅛	19½
500	Monogram Pict	2	2	2
100	Montg Ward A (7)	167	167	167
200	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Mount Prod (.60)	6⅛	6	6
50	Mount St Pow (1½)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
50	Muskeg PRing (¼g)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
400	Nat Bellas Hess	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Nat Candy (¾g)	18	18	18
300	Nat City Lines (1)	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
100	Nat Cont (1)	11	11	11
1000	Nat Fuel G (1)	10½	10¼	10½
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
100	Nat Rub Mch (¼g)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
200	Nat Sug Ref (¼g)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
200	Nat Trans (1¼e)	13⅛	13	13⅛
400	Nat Un Rad	2½	2⅜	2⅜
200	Navarro Oil (.20g)	15½	15½	15½
100	Nelson (H) (¼e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
25	New Eng Pow Asso	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	N E P A 6% pf (2k)	36⅞	36	36⅞
150	New Eng T&T (1⅛g)	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞
100	N H Clock	3	3	3
500	N J Zinc (½g)	65⅞	65	65⅞
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	98½	98½	98½
10	NYSta E&G pf (5.10)	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
7300	Niag Hud Pow	2⅞	2½	2⅞
100	Niag Hud 1 pf	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
100	Niag Sh Md B (.15e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
800	Niles-Bem-P (¼g)	12	11⅞	11⅞
100	Nip'sing Mns (h.15e)	11/16	11/16	11/16
100	Noma Elec (¼g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
1400	Nor Am Lt&Pow	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Nor Am Ray A (⅛g)	26	26	26
80	N Ind PS 7 pf (7)	103	103	103
300	Novadel-Ag (2)	20½	20	20
500	Ogden Corp	3⅝	3¼	3¼
30	Ohio Ed pf (6)	93	93	93
200	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	18½	18⅛	18½
300	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
160	Okla NG cvpf (5½)	114	113¼	113
400	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
100	Pac G&E 5½spf (1⅜)	29½	29½	29½
70	Pac Ltg pf (5)	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1700	Pantepec Oil Ven	5	5	5
100	Prkrsbrg R&R (¼g)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
3400	Pennroad (¼e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Pa-Cent Airl	11⅞	12	12
50	Pa Edis pf (2.80)	35	34	35
20	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	87	87	87
70	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	91	90½	90½
9600	Phoenix Sec	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝
150	Phoen Sec pf (3)	48¼	47⅝	48¼
100	Pierce Govern (.90e)	9½	9½	9½
300	Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	Pitts&LakeE (5½e)	56	56	56
100	Pitts Pl Gl (¾g)	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
500	Potrero Sugar	7	7	7
700	Polaris Mng (.03e)	11/16	11/16	11/16
100	Pratt&Lam (.40g)	22¾	22⅝	22¾
800	Premier Gld (h.06)	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Pressed Met	5¼	5¼	5¼
800	Prod Corp	¼	¼	¼
200	PSdP&Lspf (3¾k)	108¼	107½	107½
1500	Pug SdP&L$6 pf	51	49¾	49¾
10	Quaker Oats (4)	87	87	87
30	Quaker Oats pf (6)	154½	154½	154½
300	RKO opt war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1050	Raym Conc (1a)	18	17⅝	18
800	Raytheon Mfg	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
1800	Red Bank Oil	¾	11/16	¾
400	Reiter-Fost	¼	¼	¼
1400	Republic Avia (⅛g)	4⅝	4½	4⅝
200	Rheem Mfg (1)	11	10⅞	11
100	RioGr Val G vte	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Roosevelt Fd (¼e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	Root Pet	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50	Royal Type (4)	57	57	57
500	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2200	St Regis Pap	3	2⅞	2⅞
150	StRegisPappf (3½k)	124½	124½	124½
3400	Salt Dome Oil	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
500	Samson Unit	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Schiff Co	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
50	Scran-SBW pf	49½	49½	49½
300	Scullin Stl (3)	10	10	10
400	Segal Lock & H	11/16	⅝	11/16
700	Seiberling Rub (½g)	7½	7¼	7½
100	Selected Indus	11/16	11/16	11/16
250	Selected Ind cv	6¼	6⅛	6¼
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	59½	59½	59½
100	Shat-Denn (⅛g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Sherwin-Wms (3)	90¼	90	90
20	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	115	115	115
25	Silex (1)	12½	12½	12½
700	Solar Air (.20e)	4	3¾	3⅞
600	Sonotone (.06g)	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
500	Soss Mfg	4⅛	4	4⅛
300	So Penn Oil (1.60)	43⅞	43¼	43⅞
200	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
100	So Phosphate (.10g)	5½	5½	5½
200	Sou Pipe L (.30g)	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
200	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
100	St Oil Ky (1)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
400	St Pow & Lt	¼	⅛	¼
200	St Pow & L B	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	St Pow & L pf	34	31	34
100	Stand Prod (.40e)	9	9	9
100	Stand Sil-Lead	7-32	7-32	7-32
200	Std Stl Sprg (2)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
100	Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
1200	Sunray Oil (.10e)	3⅜	3	3¼
100	Tampa El	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
400	Technicolor	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
400	Texon Oil & L	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Trans-Lux	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Tubize Chat	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
700	Tung-Sil Lp (.20e)	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Udylite Corp	2½	2½	2½
1000	Ulen Realis	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Unit Airc Pr (1a)	10½	10⅜	10⅜
4200	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅞	11/16	11/16
3600	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2100	Unit Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Unit Gas pf (2¾k)	120½	120½	120½
100	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Unit Lt&Pow A	⅛	½	½
1000	Unit Lt&P pf	32	31½	31½
100	Unit Spclties	4⅛	4⅞	4⅛
100	US & Int Sec	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	U S Foil B	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	U S Radiator	2½	2½	2½
100	U S Rub Recl	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	United Stores	¼	¼	¼
500	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝
300	Univ Corp vtc	16	15⅞	15⅞
100	Univ Pict	60	60	60
100	Utah-Idaho Sug	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	Utah P&L pf	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
25	Valspar pf (2¼e)	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
300	Venezuel Pet	5	5	5
100	Waitt & Bd B	1	1	1
200	Way Knit M (1¾e)	13	13	13
400	Wentwth Mfg (¼g)	4	3⅞	4
400	West Va C&C (½e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	West Air Lines	8	7⅝	7⅝
150	W'tmorel'd Coal (1g)	23¼	23	23¼
50	Wey'berg Shoe (¾)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Woodely Pet (.40)	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
2300	Wright Harg (h.40)	3¼	3	3⅛

Total stock sales today (estimated), 270,000 shares; year ago, 110,815 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
22	Am P & L 6s 2016	101	100¾	100⅞
9	As Elec 4½s 53	56½	56½	56½
3	As G & E 5s 50	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
32	As G & E 5s 68	17⅛	17¼	17½
2	As G & E 4½s 48	18	18	18
4	As T&T 5½s 55 A	80	80	80
7	Baldw L 6s 50	116⅛	116	116
21	Cen St El 5⅛s 54	27⅞	27	27⅞
21	Cen St El 5s 48	27¼	26⅞	27¼
3	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
15	Cities Ser 5s 69	91¼	91⅛	91¼
30	Cities Ser 5s 50	89½	89	89½
2	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	90	89¼	90
14	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	90⅛	89¾	90
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	102½	102½	102½
6	East G & F 4s 56 A	87	86⅞	86⅞
29	Elec P&L 5s 2030	92⅞	92	92
2	Empire Dis E 5s 52	105	105	105
12	Fla P&L 5s 54	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	94⅞	94½	94⅞
30	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	94	93½	94
4	Hygrade Fd 6s 49 A	91	91	91
8	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	104¼	104	104¼
3	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	106½	106¼	106¼
25	Ind Svc 5s 50	83	82¾	83
5	Int P Sec 7s 57 E	22	22	22
4	Inters Pow 6s 52	45½	45½	45½
19	Inters Pow 5s 57	78⅝	78⅛	78¼
1	It Sup Pw 6s 63 A	22	22	22
4	Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
3	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	Metro Ed 4s 65G	111⅛	111	111
5	Midland Val 5s 43	54	53½	54
1	Mid St Pet 6½s 45A	101	101	101
3	Minn P&L 4½s 78	106	105¾	106
3	Minn P&L 5s 55	108¼	108⅛	108¼
2	Miss P&L Ct 5s 57	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2	Miss Riv P 5s 51	112½	112½	112½
10	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	98⅞	98⅛	98⅞
6	N Eng G&E 5s 50	57⅝	57¼	57⅝
5	N Eng G&E 5s 48	57½	57⅛	57⅛
8	N Eng G&E 5s 47	57½	57⅛	57⅛
25	N Eng Pok 5½s 54	90	90	90
5	N Eng Pow 5s 48	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞
5	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	69⅞	69½	69⅞
6	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	110	109⅞	109⅞
1	Park Lex Ishld 3s 64	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Phila El 5⅛s 72	112	111⅞	112
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s 62	106	106	106
1	Portland G&C 5s 50ct	100½	100½	100½
3	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	108⅞	108½	108⅞
8	Pub Sv Ind 4s 69 A	107	107	107
13	Pug Sd P&L 5½s49	102	102	102
11	Shaw W&P 4½s67A	103¼	103⅛	103¼
4	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	So Cal Gas 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	So Ind Ry 4s 51	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
6	Spalding 5s 89	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
8	Stand G & E 6s 48 st	79	78⅞	79
3	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	79	79	79
19	Stand G&E 6s 51	79	78	79
9	Stand G&E 6s 57	79	78	79
2	Stand G&E 6s 66	79	79	79
2	Stand P&L 6s 57	79	79	79
4	Tex El S 5s 60	107¾	107⅞	107¾
15	Twin CRT 5½s52A	86	85⅞	86
4	Unit Y&Ry 5½s 52	100¼	100	100¼
1	Unit L&Ry 5s 52 A	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
1	Utah P&L 4½s 44	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
72	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝
1	Wash Rv & El 4s 51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	West Newsp Un 6s '44	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
3	West Pa El 5s 2030	107	107	107

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
12	Cauca Val 7s '48	17	17	17
6	Lima Peru 6½s '58	14¾	14¾	14¾
3	Maranhao Braz 7s '58	26⅝	26	26⅝
7	Russian 6½s 1919	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5	Russ 5½s 1921	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

E. G. Budd Mfg. Meeting Postponed

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company announced its annual meeting of stockholders, scheduled for May 12, has been postponed. No new date was announced.

Beech-Nut Packing Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Beech-Nut Packing Co. and subsidiary reported net profit of $2,434,630, or $4.02 a common share, in 1942, compared with $2,700,080, or $6.19 a share, in 1941.

Elected Directors

Conway Studios, Blackstone Studios

(Above) Harry G. Willnus and (below) Milton T. Vander Veer, elected directors of the Home Title Guaranty Co., New York. Mr. Willnus, vice-president, secretary and a director of the Intertype Corp., takes the place of Orrin G. Judd, now Solicitor General of the State of New York. Mr. Vander Veer, for many years vice-president of Home Title Guaranty, fills a vacancy which had existed on the board.

Loans to Pay First Quarter Taxes Put At $100,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At least 500,000 families in the United States are estimated to have borrowed a minimum of $100,000,000 to meet their March 15 income tax payments, according to Syd J. Hughes, vice-president of the Morris Plan Bank of New York. In New York City, Mr. Hughes said, at least 50,000 families had borrowed "a conservatively estimated" $10,000,000 from banks and lending agencies to meet the first quarter tax payments.

Mr. Hughes, who is a director of the Consumer Banking Institute of Washington, D. C., issued these figures in connection with his endorsement of the Ruml pay-as-you-go tax plan, which he sent to the author of the plan, Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, now on a nation-wide speaking tour on the plan.

"The actual figures, when available," Mr. Hughes said, "will no doubt be much larger. Under the acceleration of high costs of living, the three remaining tax installments and the proposed 20 per cent withholding tax, the number of tax-paying borrowers might very likely rise to as many as 5,000,000, involving $1,000,000,000 directly or indirectly due to the present tax base.

"The danger signal in this entire situation is not in the fact that people borrow to pay their income taxes. Many have always done so purely for the sake of the convenience of paying all of their taxes in a lump sum and amortizing the loan in convenient monthly budget payments. This year such borrowing is more one of grim necessity, and the three quarterly payments are still to come, plus a salary withholding tax."

Mr. Hughes said the $100,000,000 tax borrowing for the first quarter was estimated on the basis of the reported volume of personal loans made by banks with personal loan departments, industrial type banks, personal loan companies and credit unions.

WASHINGTON—Continuation of the heavy redemption of war savings bonds after the March 15 deadline for income tax payments was noted in the daily Treasury statement.

For the five-day period from March 16 to March 20, the volume of war savings bonds cashed amounted to $25,401,819, compared with a total of $70,342,126 for the period from March 1 to 15. On a daily average basis, the rate of redemptions for the later period showed only a slight easing, amounting to $5,080,364, as against $5,410,933 for the first half of the month.

Houdaille-Hershey Net

NEW YORK (AP) — Houdaille-Hershey Corp. and subsidiaries reported net profit of $1,647,354, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.55 a share on Class "B" stock, against $2,420,171, or $2.53 a share on that class of stock, in the preceding year.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6⅝	7¾
American Barge Line Co	8⅞	9⅝
American Hardware Co	23¼	25¼
American Manufacturing	29¾	32¾
American Manufac 5 pf	80¾	..
American Wringer Co	5	5⅞
†Amoskeag Company	23¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	69¾	..
Appleton Company	36⅛	38
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	47½	50¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26⅝	27⅛
Automobile Banking Corp A	1⅝	2⅛
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14⅛	15⅝
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23⅝	26⅝
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13⅛	14¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	63½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	17⅞	19⅝
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35⅝	38
Brown Co	1.65	1.95
Brown Co pf	28	30
Campbell A S Co Inc	5⅛	6¼
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman ValveManufac	30¼	32¾
Collyyer Insulated Wire Co	15⅝	17
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	19⅝	21½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24⅝	26⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22⅝	24¾
Draper Corporation	64	67
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅝	17¾
Eastern Corporation	5½	6¼
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅞	20¾
Exolon Co	9⅞	11⅝
Family Loan Society Inc	10⅝	12¼
Family Loan Society pf A	23⅝	25⅝
Food Fair Stores Inc	38¼	51⅛
Fruit of the Loom	17⅝	19⅛
General Fire Extinguisher	13⅞	15¼
General Machinery	26	28¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10⅞	12
*Goodall Worsted Company	30½	33⅛
Graton & Knight Co	9⅞	11⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	83¾	87¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¼
Great Northern Paper Co	33¼	35¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	53¼	...
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14⅛	...
Harrington & Richardson	3	3¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9⅛	10⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co	11⅛	12¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	14¾	16⅝
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18⅝	20⅛
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	32½	34½
International Machine Tool	7⅛	8⅛
Keith George E Co	26½	..
Kendall Company	8⅛	9⅝
Kennedy's Inc. pf	16⅝	18⅛
Landers Frary & Clark	29	31
Lincoln Stores Inc.	19⅝	21⅛
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	47¼	50
Ludlow Mfg Associates	94	98
Marathon Paper Mills	37½	40½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	56⅞	60
Merck & Co	31⅞	34
Merck & Co 4½ pf	111½	115½
Merrimack Manufacturing	35⅞	38⅞
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	61⅞	..
†Wetal & Thermit Corp	22½	25½
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5⅝	6
Nashawena Mills	21⅛	22⅜
Nashua Gummed&C Paper	53¼	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	26⅞	28⅞
Nashua Manufactur Co 1st pf	66¼	70
Nashua Manufactur Co 2d pf	23⅞	26
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅛	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	8	9⅜
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	54¾	58¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	47⅜	..
Nicholson File Company	32	34½
Nonquitt Mills	30¼	32½
Ohio Finance	11⅞	12⅞
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	33⅜	36⅜
Parker Appliance	13⅛	15
Plymouth Cordage Company	106	110½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	35⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	71¼	..
Quisset Mill	43⅛	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅝	4¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	24⅛	25⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	24¼	26⅛
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43⅜	..
Sanford Mills	27⅛	30⅜
Submarine Signal Co	24⅞	27⅛
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	48⅞	51⅛
Tampax Inc	4⅛	5
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅞	3⅛
United Elastic Corp	13⅞	14⅞
U S Envelope Company	50⅞	54½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	110⅛	115½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	30⅞	33
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	34⅝	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	89⅛	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	25⅜	27⅛
Warner & Swasey Co	13	14⅞
Warren Bros Class B	22⅛	25
Warren Bros Class C	7⅛	8⅛
West Point Manufacturing	42¼	44⅜
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13⅛	14⅛

*Ex-dividend, †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	105	107
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107½	109⅛
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	102	104
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	100	102
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104¼	..
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104	..
Narragansett El	3½	1968	109	111
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	104	105
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105⅛	..
St. Joseph RLH&P	4½	1947	103	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107¾	..

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	104⅛	108⅛
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	89⅞	93⅞
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	95⅞	99⅞
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	79⅞	82⅞
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	103⅞	107⅞
Florida Power & Lt 7s pf	83⅛	86⅛
General Water G&E $3 pf	33⅞	35⅞
Houston Ltg & Power	51⅞	54⅞
Jamaica Water Supply	26⅛	28⅛
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	102⅞	106⅞
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	92⅞	96⅛
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	98⅛	102⅛
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	97⅞	101⅞
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111⅞	115⅞
New Rochelle Wat pf	8⅞	10⅛
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	27⅞	29⅛
No States Power Del 5 pf	110⅞	114⅞
No States Power Del 6 pf	49⅞	53⅞
No States Power Del 7 pf	54⅞	57⅞
Ohio Power 4½s pf	112	116
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	103¼	107¼
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	108¼	112¼
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	82⅞	85⅞
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	89⅞	92⅞
Public Service Ind	14½	15⅞
Public Service Ind 5 pf	97¼	100¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	99⅞	103¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	87⅞	91¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	94⅞	97⅞
San Diego Gas & Electric	10⅞	11⅞
Sierra Pacific Power Co	15⅞	17
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	112½	..
Tampa Electric Co	22¼	24¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	100¾	104¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	96¼	100¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	13⅝	15

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17	18⅜
Beverly Gas & Electric	26¼	29½
Brockton Gas Light	5⅝	6⅝
Central Maine Pwer 6 pf	101½	106½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	111½	116½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	83½	..
Conn Light & Power	33	35¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	19⅞	21½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅞	2
Fall River Gas Works	20½	22½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	31¾	34½
Green Mountain Power pf	46⅞	50¾
Hartford ElectricLight	46¼	49¾
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24½
Haverhill Gas Light	10	11⅝
Hoyloke Water Power	14⅛	16⅜
Lawrence Gas & Electric	26¼	29
Lowell Electric Light	31⅝	35
Lynn Gas & Electric	60¼	64
Mass Power & Light pf	13⅛	14⅜
Mass Utilities Asso pf	29¼	31½
Narragansett Elec pf	55½	58½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	12¾	14½
N E Ptwer Assn 6 pf	35¾	37¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	56⅞	60
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	61¾	65
N E EPublic Serv $7 pf	11⅞	14⅛
N E Public Serv $6 pf	10⅞	11⅞
Newport Electric	16⅝	18
Providence Gas	7⅝	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	104	109
R I Pub Serv pf	30½	32¾
Rockland Light & Power	6⅞	7⅝
Springfield Gas Light	15¼	16⅝
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	97	..
Western Mass Companies	20¾	22⅝

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	18⅞	20⅜
Bank of New York (14)	326	338
Bankers Trust (1.40)	47½	49½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	76	80
Central Hanover Bank&Tr (4)	94⅝	97⅝
Chase National (1.40)	34⅞	35⅞
Chemical Bank&Trust (1.80)	47	49
Commercial (8)	184	192
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	15⅝	17
Corn Exchange Bk&Trust (3.40)	43¼	44¼
Empire Trust (3)	58½	61½
First National (80)	1330	1380
Guaranty Trust (12)	278	283
Irving Trust (.60)	13¼	14¼
Kings County (80)	1360	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	26	29
Manufacturers Trust (2)	41	43
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52⅞	54⅞
National City (1)	32⅞	33⅞
New York Trust (3½)	85⅞	88⅞
Public (1½)	31	32½
Title Guaranty & Trust	4⅛	4⅞
United States (60a)	1085	1135

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (18)	2300	..
First National (2)	44⅛	48⅜
Merchants National (12)	300	340
†New England Trust (20)	340	..
National Rockland (3)	42	46½

	Bid	Asked
National Shawmut (1)	21⅝	23⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	..
Second National (4)	117	122
‡State Street Trust (8)	235	250
United States Trust (.80)	8½	9⅛
United States Trust pf (.60)	14½	16⅛
Webster & Atlas (2)	47½	..

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	38⅞	40⅞
Continental Illinois (4)	88⅞	92⅞
First Natoinal Chicago (10)	333	331
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	30½	32½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	127½	132½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54	56
Aetna Life (1.20a)	30⅝	32½
Agricultural (3a)	73	76
American Alliance (1a)	22½	24
American Equitable (1)	19⅝	20⅞
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	13⅝	15⅝
American Re-Insurance (½g)	54¼	56¾
American Reserve	14⅛	15⅝
American Surety (2½)	53⅞	55⅞
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Bankers & Shippers (1g)	81	84
Boston (16a)	562	582
Camden Fire (1)	21	22½
City of New York (½g)	17½	19
Connecticut General Life (1)	32¾	34¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	36	38
Federal (1.40)	40⅝	42⅞
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	65¼	67
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	77½	80½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11½	12¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	28½	30
General Reinsurance (2)	45⅝	47⅝
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	17⅛	18⅝
Glens Falls (1.60)	9⅛	10⅛
Globe & Republic (1a)	28¼	29¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	28¼	29¾
Hanover (1.20)	25	26½
Hartford Fire (2a)	94½	97½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	45½	48½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28½	30
Homestead	15⅛	16⅝
Insurance Co No America (2½)	73⅝	75⅝
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	37½	40
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅝	9¾
Maryland Casualty	4⅝	5⅛
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	69	72
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.40)	6⅞	7⅞
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	46	49½
National Fire (2)	58⅛	60⅛
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅞	8⅞
National Union (3a)	172½	177½
New Amsterdm Casualty (.97½e)	24⅞	26⅛
New Brunswick (1½a)	30⅞	32⅞
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43½	45½
New York Fire (.80)	13⅞	15⅛
North River (1)	23⅞	26⅛
Northeast Insurance	4¼	4⅞
Northern (3a)	97	101
Pacific Fire (5)	101	105
Pacific Indem (3a)	42½	44½
Phoenix (2a)	85¼	88¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	15⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅞	36⅞
Reinsurance Cor New York (¼e)	5⅜	6⅜
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	25⅞	26⅞
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22⅜	23⅞
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	264	274
Seaboard & Surity (1.50e)	44⅛	46⅛
Security (1.40)	37	39
Springfield (4½a)	124¾	128¾
Standard Accident	61⅝	65⅛
Travelers (16)	441	451
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	31⅞	32⅞
United States Fire (2)	49⅞	51⅞
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	80⅞	84⅞
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅞	34⅞

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.77	3.04
Amerex Holding	19.375	20.875
American Business Shares	2.91	3.19
Axe Houghton Fund	11.71	12.59
Bond Inv Tr of America	98.15	102.23
Boston Fund	15.04	16.17
Broad Street Investing	23.57	25.48
Bulock Fund	13.47	14.76
Canadian Investment Fund	2.95	3.55
Century Shares Trust	26.30	28.28
Christiana Securities Co	2265.00	2385.00
*Commodity Corp	8.72	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	33.00	35.75
Dividend Shares	1.13	1.25
*Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	18.33	19.60
*Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	10.99	11.80
Equitable Invest Corp	26.51	28.51
Equity Corp $3 pf	28.375	30.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	16.10	17.34
Fund Investors Inc	19.00	20.82
General Capital	29.18	31.38
General Investors Trust	4.60	4.96
Incorporated Investors Tr	17.48	18.80
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.79	.87
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.06	1.17
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	....	31.96	S-1	....	25.19
B-2	....	27.52	S-2	....	13.63
B-3	....	18.05	S-3	....	10.02
B-4	....	9.37	S-4	....	4.34
K-1	....	15.90	K-2	....	16.83

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	86.10	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	35.80	....
Marylad Fund	3.65	4.25
Mass Invest Tr	19.06	20.49
Mass Inv Fd	9.10	9.84
Mutual Invest	9.75	10.63
Nation Wide Voting	1.15	1.27
New England Fund	11.41	12.30
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.126	16.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.42	.47
Putnam Fund	12.51	13.38
Quarterly Income Shares	5.00	5.60
Railway & Light Sec	10.375	12.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	93	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.42	3.82
Scudder Stevens & Clark	83.45	85.13
Spencer Trask Fund	13.38	14.23
State Street Invest	70.89	76.18
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.39	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.79
Wellington Fund	14.99	16.50
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.50	6.25
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.06	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.37	....
Diversified Tr D	5.10	5.75
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.40	3.95
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.25	5.08
Nation Wide Sec	3.35	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.25	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.93	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.42	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.37	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.99	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.18	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.50	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.48	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.00	1.375
First Boston Corp	15.25	16.625

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held three years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	111½	116½
Liberty Aircraft	9⅝	10¼
N E Airlines	6⅝	7⅝
Piper Aircraft	4	4⅞
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6⅞	7⅞

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, March 24

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$8.24
Switz'l'd—franc	2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso¶‡	.2384	.2381	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9000	.9012	1.690
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

Universal-Cyclops Steel

NEW YORK (AP)—The Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp. reported 1942 net profit of $2,128,545, after provision of $6,000,000 for state and federal income and excess profits taxes and after deducting a postwar credit of $612,000, or $4.62 a common share. For 1941, net profit was $1,753,043, or $3.81 a share.

Tex-O-Kan Suit Dismissed

DALLAS (AP)—A three-judge Federal court dismissed a suit of Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Company to prohibit the Government from interfering with shipment of 2,000,000 bushels of wheat from Canada to Mexico.

Canadian Celanese, Ltd

NEW YORK (AP)—Canadian Celanese, Ltd., reported 1942 profit of $1,634,920, equal to $3.36 a share on the common stock. Including $290,000 refundable portion of excess profits taxes, the net for the year was $1,865,920. In 1941 profit was $1,553,633 or $3.30 a share.

Rationing, Price Control, Not Central Banking, Guard Dollar

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent developments indicate the need for a thorough overhaul of the theory of money. Among these are the recent issue of "combat money" by the Americans and British for use in North Africa, the news from London that Great Britain and her allies are already discussing postwar currency problems, and the recent discussion of what should be the proper postwar relation between the dollar and the pound sterling.

Of more fundamental meaning for the future of money, however, are such broader developments as the disappearance of orthodox money-market and central banking credit matters as serious wartime problems, and the rise of price control and rationing to the major economic tension-point as internal problems of war economy.

Price Control Protects Dollar

So broad and deep, in fact, has been the change in the traditional viewpoint about money that hardly anyone appears to notice that price-control and rationing have displaced central banking controls as the place where the value of the buying power of the dollar is being protected.

In the United States the external evidences of the change came piece-meal. First was the abandonment of gold redemption of the currency in 1933. Then came the beginning of consistent Treasury deficits, at first on the supposition that the deficits were temporary and the suspension of gold payments merely a makeshift. The deficits, however, multiplied in size after the defense program began in 1940. There followed the suspension of gold mining late in 1942, in direct contrast to the preferred position given this industry in the United States in World War I. Then followed informal and then formal price control, then informal rationing (allocations and priorities) and then formal rationing under the Office of Price Administration.

Further evidences of the revolution in basic monetary principle appeared in such forms as the continuance of wage increases and farm price increases in the face of mounting Treasury deficits and threatening increases in the cost of living.

Gist of the old monetary system has been defined and described until it appears simplicity itself. The currency and the basic credit structure, including the deposits owed by the banking system, consisted of at least theoretically valid promises to pay gold. The major problem was to maintain this redeemability in gold. To protect it, the Congress was bound to refrain from voting such expenditures as would tempt the Treasury to try paying for them in legal tender in excess of what could be redeemed on demand in gold. And with this system in operation it was considered both safe and desirable to leave the price structure free from government interference.

Gold vs Fiduciary Money

Thus the old monetary system was a stool resting on three legs—gold redeemability, balanced budgets, and a free price system.

Furthermore, the old monetary system rested on private property in gold plus the sanctity of contracts to deliver gold on demand. Except (in the United States) for about $346,184,000 of "legal tenders" which had no "gold backing" but which the Treasury was nevertheless bound to redeem on demand in gold, even the government was not allowed to issue any legal-tender currency which private persons could not require on demand to exchange for gold, and a similar restriction in Great Britain dating back to 1847 limited the amount of "fiduciary currency" whose circulation depended on nothing but faith in the government.

The new monetary system consists entirely of "fiduciary money." Just as under the old system even the so-called fiduciary money or legal-tenders was required in practice to be exchangeable into gold, so under the new system even the so-called "gold-backed" money is in practice fiduciary, since it is not exchangeable into gold. The change was symbolized in the United States, in the 1933 ruling which made it a crime to own gold without government license.

Thus the old monetary system rested on private rights and confidence in private contracts, whereas the new monetary system rests on the right of the government to issue what currency it chooses, and confidence in that government that it will not let the value of that currency degenerate. And, for another contrast, value in the old currency was formally measured only in the fixed price of gold, whereas value in the new currency is measured only by its buying power in the hands of the public.

Reliable Buying Power Needed

The essence of money under both systems is the same—it must have a fairly reliable buying power in something. It had to buy a given amount of gold in the old days and now it has to buy a fairly reliable amount of goods and services or there is vigorous protest.

The contrast between the two systems might perhaps be expressed in this way: During World War I the general feeling was that if money was not redeemable in gold there was little hope that its redeemability in anything else could be relied on. In other words, once the gold tie was snapped, there was a practical certainty of a large inflation in the issue and deterioration in the value of money.

That was because no machinery had been developed for price control or for what price control inevitably leads to—rationing.

By breaking with the gold standard in 1933, Congress established in effect the power of the government to issue all the paper money it wanted.

So long as this power was used conservatively, its limits were not visible. But as soon as it was used in the financing of the war in unprecedented extent, the limit appeared. The value had to be protected by partial sterilization of the issue, which was done by preventing people from spending their money freely, that is, by rationing what they could buy with it and the prices they could pay with it.

And a new type of money—ration coupons—had to be created with a clear-cut relation to the amount of goods available. The public would violently resent the over-issue of ration coupons, in excess of what they seem to promise, though it has no objection to the over-issue of money.

Rationing Can Be Deflationary

The traditional tabu on fiscal policy in the old days ran against the issue of "non-interest-bearing legal tender." That has not been done under the new system, but the same effect has been achieved. The government borrows from the banks or the public. The banks actually create the credits, and the government pays interest for them. But no rentier class develops to live off the interest, because between artificially low rates of interest and phenomenally high rates of income tax the government takes back what it puts out. The percentage burden of interest charges to national revenues has steadily sunk at a time when by old-fashioned theory it should be rising to unbearable proportions.

So long as a government, through rationing, limits the use to which its monetary promises are put, it can issue money or credit without any other limit. What it puts into circulation with one hand it must limit in circulation with the other. Rationing is the speed-governor or resistance unit that controls the flow and the value.

In fact, it is just now becoming evident in the United States that if rationing is drastic enough, a deflation can actually be produced in the midst of plenty of money. It has been reasonably argued, for instance, that if the meat ration next month were set somewhat below the meat supplies available for civilians, a buyers' market would be re-established in meat and the whole cumbersome machinery of price control could be dismantled.

So long as the meat industry could supply American civilians with only two pounds a week while the civilian was free to bid for three pounds, price control was needed. But if an adequately policed ration system were to prevent the civilian from trying to buy more than 1½ pounds, meat prices might be thoroughly and even painfully deflated.

It is unfortunate that some of these things were not realized some years ago in the democratic countries. Then the economic capacities of the Axis powers might not have been so badly under-rated on the basis of old-fashioned conclusions drawn from dwindling gold reserves and mounting fiscal deficits.

Aircraft Council Formed in Midwest

DETROIT (AP)—Formation of a central aircraft council, embracing leading aircraft manufacturers in the Central States, was announced by Ernest R. Breech, President of Bendix Aviation Corporation.

Mr. Breech, chairman of the council, said it would arrange for the interchange of information relating to production techniques, engineering improvements and materials saving.

The council's sole objective, he said, "is to expedite the mass production of aircraft and aircraft materiel needed by the United States or its Allies."

While patterned along the lines of the west and east coast aircraft councils, the new organization will take in manufacturers of airplane engines, airframes and such components as propellers, carburetors, instruments, landing gears and other vital accessories, as well as of completed planes.

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GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.
March 23, 1943

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British Film Rommel's Flight at Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—The soldier-photographers who filmed "Desert Victory," front-line epic of the British Eighth Army's African triumph, were told that whenever they found themselves in the thick of the fighting and felt like using their guns, that was the moment to grind their cameras.

Grind they did, and extricated themselves with 200,000 feet of film which has now been cut and edited to make what London critics are hailing as the greatest war film of this or any other conflict.

Washington officials, including President Roosevelt, have seen previews of the hour-long picture, and Lieut. Col. David MacDonald told reporters here something of the action-packed filming which began when the British, braced with their backs to the wall at El Alamein and which ended only when the triumphant "Desert Rats" marched into Tripoli 1,300 miles away with Field Marshal Erwin Rommel still on the run.

True Epic of the Desert

Powerful in impact, "Desert Victory" is completely of the desert; so much so that long sequences are grainy from the dust that infiltrated cameras as the drifting sands clogged and abraded tank treads. It is dramatic even as was the heroic stand at El Alamein which saved Egypt and the Middle East, and the subsequent resurgence of a re-equipped army.

In its advance the Eighth Army obligingly captured German films so that the producers, splicing them in, are able to show Marshal Rommel sending his powerful war machine into action, receiving his baton from Hitler at Berlin and boasting to war correspondents that he will quickly sweep through to Cairo and Suez.

Colonel MacDonald, who flew to the United States to present a print of the film to President Roosevelt, began his press conference by describing "Desert Victory," but ended up narrating his experiences filming it. He told how the photographers, members of the British Army Film and Photographic Unit assisted by a Royal Air Force Production Film Unit, rode in American jeeps, which he praised as the world's best all-round battlewagon, and used cameras obtained from Lend-Lease.

How Nazis Were Tamed

He told how German General Von Thomas, direct commander of the Afrika Corps, stressed in tired moments after his capture the tremendous hitting power of the Sherman and Grant tanks. He described the change in attitude of Nazi prisoners—how those taken early in the fight were sullen and sneering while those captured en route to Tripoli came to behave as beaten as did the Italians.

The film opens at the grim moment when the Afrika Corps has driven to within 40 miles of Alexandria, goes on to show Prime Minister Churchill visiting the troops bringing two new generals, Alexander and Montgomery, and depicts the long preparations for westward advance. Colonel MacDonald described the pre-dawn barrage of Oct. 23, which began the blasting of Rommel, as comparable with any cannonading of World War I, making the night bright enough to read a newspaper.

The film shows the suspense on sweat-lined faces, the command to "fire" passed from battery to battery, the skirling pipes of the 51st Highland Division, the sappers prodding for mines, the infantry sweeping through gaps in the minefields and finally the Sherman tanks moving majestically ahead like the grand fleet steaming in review.

Plan of Battle Explained

Because British and United States Army chiefs stressed the training value of this type of film, liberal use was made of maps and diagrams to show the plan of battle by which the British, Indian, Australian, New Zealand and Allied Divisions beat Rommel to the attack at El Alamein and slugged it out with him.

Colonel MacDonald said that Gen. Bernard Montgomery, the Sunday before battle, spent vital hours explaining the plan of campaign to his staff, who in turn explained it to their lieutenants who relayed it to their juniors, until, for the first time in British history, every fighting man knew what "Monty" proposed to accomplish. Which is why, Colonel MacDonald added, the rank and file would tell you afterward that "I and Monty" won the campaign.

Photographers advanced with, and sometimes ahead of the troops. Casualties and capture accounted for a dozen of the 28 soldiers who were retrained to handle cameras.

The film, opening in London last week, will be released generally throughout the United States within a month. Meanwhile, the same photographer corps is now with the British armies smashing at the Mareth Line and co-operating with American photographers who are "on location" on the Central Tunisian Front. Out of this an Allied film is expected to appear, showing the final ousting of the Africa Corps from Africa.

N. J. Ship Canal Is Protested As Menace to Water Supply

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The proposed $199,000,000 ship canal across New Jersey, a subject of controversy since 1913, was described as "wasteful" and "a direct menace" to the State's water supply in a minority report of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee.

A Committee majority had reported favorably on the plan last week. The canal would become the final link in a protected water route from the Gulf of Mexico to New England, its proponents say, and would help solve the Northeast's wartime fuel shipping problem.

However, the minority report said:

"As it is desirable that the Atlantic Coastal Waterway should be completed in this section of the country, it is recommended that consideration should be given to enlarging the New Jersey Coastal Canal system already in existence."

The minority report, submitted by Representative Albert E. Carter (R) of California, declared that the contemplated 27-foot channel was "not a war necessity," saying at least four years would be required for completion and "it would require much critical war material for bridges and locks and an average of 7,500 men a year for at least three years."

The canal would be from Bordentown to Sayreville, and has been approved by the Army engineers.

"It is wasteful," the minority said, "because to add at least $199,000,000 to the tax burden for a project that will not aid in the winning of the war is unthinkable at this time, and it should be borne in mind that experience and statistics show that in the construction of similar projects the final costs exceed the estimates."

Representative James C. Auchincloss (R) of New Jersey, one of those who signed the minority report, has introduced a bill to utilize the coastal system along the coast from Cape May to Manasquan.

Greek Guerrillas Wait Day To Join Allies Against Foes

CAIRO, Delayed (AP) — Greek guerrillas, the roving, fearless "andartes" who live on supplies meant for the Axis, will be ready to help the United Nations drive the Axis from Greece, in the opinion of Epaminondas Tsellos, Minister of Public Welfare of the Greek government-in-exile.

From April 27, 1941, when the Germans marched into Athens, until recently Mr. Tsellos was in close touch with the underground movement. In fact, he has been a fugitive since the capitulation.

The underground in Greece, Mr. Tsellos said, is organized on a cellular basis and works in complete liaison with the Government in exile, which has offices in both London and Cairo.

There is a well organized, illegal press, which stresses the need of resistance against the invaders.

Mr. Tsellos said the principal guerrilla action in Greece is confined to the Olympus and Parnassus Districts, where the storied heights of Ancient Greece offer sanctuary for her modern sons.

He thinks there is grave danger of the health of the entire nation being undermined through malnutrition, saying:

"In order to provide the minimum need of the average person for 1,500 calories a day, five ounces of bread, one ounce of oil and three ounces of beans are needed.

"All a person was getting when I left was three or four ounces of bread a day, no oil, and no fats of any sort. The people try to supplement the scanty bread ration with field grasses and weeds."

Mr. Tsellos said there is a "black market," but prices are so high that only the wealthiest persons can afford to buy. A suit of clothes, for instance, costs the equivalent of $4,300.

Red Cross shipments of grain are deeply appreciated, and, according to Mr. Tsellos, all of the cargoes have been delivered into the proper hands.

Murray: Peg Farm Prices And Executives' Salaries

Continued from Page 1

viewing labor's role in the war. Strikes now, he said, are at a lower rate than in England, and in December, 1942, only .03 of 1 per cent of working time was lost due to stoppages of all kinds.

"Confusion" Hit

Mr. Murray attacked "confusion and absence of over-all control" in the war effort, citing large numbers of trained workers now being thrown out of war jobs by idleness of plants. For example, 3,000 trained workers are being laid off at the Berwick, Pa., tank plant and 6,000 more face discharge soon, he said.

He criticized high "war" profits alleged to be made by the United States Steel, Republic Steel, and Bethlehem Steel Corporations, alleging they would reach $500,000,000 for the three years 1940, 1941, and 1942.

"On the same day that there was an announced authorized increase in the price of milk in New York City, the Borden Company, one of the largest milk distributors, reported for 1942 its highest record of profits—larger after taxes than its profits in all its history," Mr. Murray said.

Mr. Murray demanded stabilization of food prices as part of the Government's promise when it stabilized wages.

He asked Senators which one of them would like the task of explaining to the steel workers of the Bethlehem Steel Company that while their own wages had been stabilized, President Eugene Grace of the Company received $478,144 for 1940, but that for 1942 he had received $537,724, adding, "stabilization for Mr. Grace meant an increase of approximately $60,000." It was "disastrous to morale" of workers, he charged, to see Congress lifting the $25,000 war salary limitation order.

Rommel Plan

Continued from Page 1

the forward landing grounds from which to wrest from the Luftwaffe fighter supremacy in the air above Tunis and Bizerte.

In truth I do more than hope for this development; I expect it. General Montgomery in replying to the order of the day from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, said: "We all look forward to joining up with the United States forces very shortly and after that we will finish off the business very quickly between us."

I happen to know General Montgomery very well. He has supreme self-confidence, but never boasts. Nothing is so destructive to self-assurance as to be a bad prophet. I believe therefore that General Montgomery expects to finish the business very quickly; and if he expects to do so there are good grounds for believing that he will.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES 689 Mass. Ave. GILES Cambridge KIR. 2345 Mass.

VERY old Maine farmhouse in the beautiful Camden Hills vacation region; short walk to 7-mile lake; view of mountains; 6 miles to Camden village and Penobscot Bay; just off state highway on side road; 38 acres; low taxes; $2200 will buy it. For details write Box K-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

See also the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory for Advertisements of homes, lots, apartments ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

HOUSES FOR SALE

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—9 rooms, furnished or unfurn.; large garden lot; oil burner; 3 fireplaces with coal grates. Parkway 5334.

HOMES TO SHARE

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A comfortable, well equipped home; will share with man and wife on fifty-fifty basis. Applicants must be members of a Christian Science church. Write Box X-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—To let, completely furn., including silver and linen; 2 bedrooms, living room, dinette, kitchenette. 4841 Cedar Avenue. Tel. evenings Sherwood 5345.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MELROSE, MASS.—Heated furnished apartment. 4 rooms and bath. Light, gas, continuous hot water. Elec. refrigerator. $60. Mel. 2148-R.

WEST MEDFORD, MASS., 47 Allston Street—Heated apartment, furnished or unfurnished; 3 rooms, on bathroom floor; light, gas furnished; in the family 3 adults. Telephone Mystic 3894-J.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., West 84th—Lady will share 3-room apartment; student of Christian Science preferred. Tel. TR. 7-2654.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily; $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 366 Com. Ave., Apt. #10—Large, sunny double room; twin beds, semi-private bath; convenient location. Com. 8016.

BOSTON, 116 BEACON ST.—SINGLE ROOM, LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, AND LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING APT. KEN. 2988.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1011 Beacon St.—Large quiet room with fireplace, for gentleman; 10 min. to Park St. station. Call Bea. 1143.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $2.00 and up
Double, $3 and $3.50
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

MERION, PA.—Attractive room and bath suitable for one or two persons; lovely residential section. Merion 3071-W.

N.Y.C., 127 W. 56th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable location; every convenience; all transportations; near Park and church. COlumbus 5-9355.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; perm. and trans.; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Ph. YOnkers 5-0881.

TEA ROOMS FOR RENT

DO YOU like to cook? Do you enjoy meeting people? If you do, I have an unusual and interesting opportunity to offer you. An intimate, charming, already active business of your own. No investment of capital is required. References required and furnished. If you wish further details you may write to Box L-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda, 2800ft board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 8828

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4661, Brookline, Mass.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2600

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Maine. Tel. Somerset 0978. 167 Pearl Street, Somerville, Mass.

ANTIQUES

WEDDING GIFTS — See Boston's most unusual collection. WINDSOR ART GALLERIES LTD., Hotel Statler

AUTOMOBILES

HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Park Square, Boston Hub 7100
CASH FOR USED CARS | AUTO REPAIRS | BRAKE SERVICE

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
522 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for MEN—WOMEN—and BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-3080

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

Are You Interested in AIRCRAFT?

ARE YOU TECHNICALLY TRAINED?
ARE YOU MECHANICALLY TRAINED?

If you are, a representative of one of the foremost aircraft manufacturers will be at our office Wednesday, March 24th, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Positions will be in plants in New York, Mid-West and South. No charge for registration.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 State Street Boston, Mass.

BAKER—Highest class all-around retail man, capable of taking responsibility of 3-man shop; must know highest type varieties bread, pastries; salary in proportion to experience, ability. Send refs., full particulars about yourself to SAVAGE'S BAKERY, 2236 Highland Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

BOYS WANTED—Shipping clerks, stock boys, office boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

CARETAKER LARGE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH, Greater New York; must be capable, willing worker; state experience and qualifications. Write Box F-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COLORED man for porter work in midtown cafeteria 5 days a week. Apply mornings. CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison, N. Y. C.

JANITOR wanted. Protestant church; open 2 days weekly; South End district Worcester, Mass. Write Box L-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TAMPA, FLA.—Draft exempt, experienced man for jewelry repair and stone setting; Christian Scientist preferred. BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO., 410 Franklin St.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

A TEACHER to spend 4 hours a day at our home in Brookline, Mass., teaching a girl 15 years penmanship and English; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LAUNDRY—Experienced wash man with some knowledge boiler and engine; steady work; also girl marker and assorter; laundry doing 800 weekly. Write Model Laundry Co., 864 Broad Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CEDARHURST, L. I.—General housekeeper. Christian Scientist preferred; family 2 adults; plain cooking; own room, bath. 283 Oakwood Avenue, Cedarhurst 2932.

COOK WANTED
in children's nursery; 5-day week. Write 27 Jay Street, Newark, N. J.

EXPERIENCED companion housekeeper for 3 young school children; upstairs work. Box H-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PART-TIME work 10 to 3 in midtown cafeteria 5 days a week. Apply mornings. CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison, N. Y. C.

TEACHER — Good home for primary grade teacher, capable housemother duties; small private school, Ridgewood, N. J.; salary. Write Box F-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Protestant girl or woman to help my mother take care of my 8½-yr.-old son and 3½-yr.-old daughter while I work on 3 to 11 p. m. shift in defense work; one who prefers good home and good food to high wages; my husband is entering Armed Services; no heavy work; good references required. Box L-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BANK EXECUTIVE, 41, desires new position; has had 25 years' banking experience, 14 as an executive; salary expected $5,000; will consider post anywhere in U. S. Write Box X-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE experience, college degree in engineering; 35 yrs. manufacturing business; good personality, adaptable, 101 Bonita Ave., Oakland, California.

PROD. SUPT. rubber mfg. 10 years exp. building dirigibles, barrage balloons, rubber boats, life rafts capable taking complete charge. Box L-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED woman (Christian Scientist), capable manager, experienced all branches hotel, club routine, desires position. (Room 614) 11 Dominick St., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, experienced child's nurse, wishes complete charge one or two children in N. Y. C.; references. Write Box W-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine, chauffeur service available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reason, rates; insured; owner-driver; best refs. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ing 2-2268.

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42, N. Y. C. Lo. 5-3511 Rm. 1019
Permanents, $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRID-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 6302.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER Recovering Service, quick, efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 817 2nd Pl., Plainfield, N. J. Pl. 6-6597.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR CHURCH, auditorium, orchestra, new 35-watt combination public address system record player; 110 volt or car battery; excellent microphone, nesting speakers. WATERSON, 645 Sagamore Ave., Teaneck, N. J.

TYPEWRITER, new Remington Envoy Portable; small, convenient; $42.50. Mrs. B. F. Perry, Hotel Belmont Plaza, N. Y. C. WI 2-1200, Ext. 348.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
2 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must contain at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Mahogany dining room set. Cushman maple bedroom set; very new. Tel. Big. 0840 (Mass.).

FURRIERS

FOR SKILLED WORKMANSHIP AND REASONABLE RATES on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing or blending of any fur garment see and ASK FOR MR. ARMAND. Made to order and ready-to-wear furs available in all price ranges. Armand et Scour, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CH. 4-1424.

JEWELERS

IDENTIFICATION BRACELETS
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

LAUNDRIES

GLEASON LAUNDRY CO., 7 W. Parker Ave., Maplewood, N. J. SO 2-1400—Dry Cleaning; 20% off cash and carry; also free delivery.

MANUSCRIPT TYPING

ELSIE AUGENBLICK, 342 MADISON AVE., N. Y. Expert Stenographer-Typist, Manuscripts—Commercial Lines. Prompt—Dependable Service. Vanderbilt 6-0492 (804).

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS WANTED

GRAND PIANO WANTED
Oriental Rugs. Dining Rm. Set. Asp. 3798 (Mass.)

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE — GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8620

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO and electrical sales and repairs. HEPNER RADIO, 5894 Forbes Street, Hazel 0256, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANO—HARMONY—EURHYTHMICS
Jean Patterson—Julliard Graduate
828 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. Cl 7-6372—Mo 2-4305.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Bergen 4-8333.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, N. Y. C., MU. 3-0353.

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding, experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney, Vt.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, etc. Also men's used clothing. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick. 4-4408.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Our Young Deb Shop
Is Teeming With New Fashion Ideas For Miss 10-to-16
This newly opened Young Deb Shop is sure to become the meeting place of the younger folks who are looking for fashions designed with smoothness and charm.
4TH FLOOR
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
ATLANTIC AVE. AT SO. CAROLINA

CAMDEN

"Famous Brand" Cancellations
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
"FINE SHOES FOR FINE DOGGIES"
Sheppard's
CANCELLATION FOOTWEAR
304 Broadway Open Eves. Cam. 10007

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Individual Millinery
Complete Showing of Spring Hats
Silver
11 North Harrison Street

GUILLAUME HAIRDRESSERS
TURBANWAV
The Heatless Permanent
84 No. Walnut St.
Or 5-9750
Specialize in

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7573

Shop Early for Spring
BERNARDS
The Women's and Children's Shop
330 Main Street Or. 5-3126

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 3-8714 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: So. Orange 2-6083. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WOOLLEY COAL CO., Inc.
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
BETTER FUELS
A Fuel for every Purpose
A Service for every Fuel
Coal
Fuel Oil
Coke
Oil Burners
Automatic Coal Stokers
24 Hour Service

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
"The Home of Good Marketing"
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
BURNETT'S VANILLA
177 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4300

MILLBURN

The Candlelight Shop, Inc.
Books—Gifts—Cards
Circulating Library
Mill. 6-0672 318 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-0400

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
SINCE 1889
Clairidge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

HENRY F. GOEPFERT
Incorporated
TIRE *Sales and Repairing*
SOCONY VACUUM GAS & OIL
15-19 Orange Road Phone:
684 Bloomfield Ave. Mo. 2-0510

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone 33 Park Street
Montclair 2-8055 Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

Hahne + Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 to $8.50 B. Grossman & Co. 235 Main Street

New Spring Dresses
Suits and Coats
L. DIAMOND CO.
211 Main Street, Corner Canfield Street

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	O	P	R	A	N	O		
I	D	E		N		R		
M	I	L	L	I	N	G		
O	N	T		M	O	A		
N			T	A	R	N		
		F		E	L	M		
K	E	N	E	S	A	W		
		R	E	S		N		
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A	L	T		A	D	O		
S	E	L	E	N	E	S		
E		E		N	E	E		
S	I	S	T	E	R	S		

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE

Sickley Bros.
FUEL OIL COAL
Building Materials
2 West South Orange Ave. SO. 2-1340

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: 6-3956J2. Hours: 9-10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Dunellen 2-6543
Plainfield 6-5950

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEWOOD

THE QUALITY SHOP
Let us help you with your Spring Wardrobe. We have made a careful selection of cotton and rayon frocks, men's tailored wool suits and accessories. Dresses in Junior, Half and Regular Sizes.
J. F. STRAKOSCH
Phone Rd 6-2121 Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.

Ridgewood Rug & Furniture Co.
17 Chestnut St. Tel. RD. 6-0260
Furniture—Rugs—Linoleum
Rug Cleaning

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ri. 6-0864
Delivery Service

VELVET-FINISH
EMULSIFIED BEESWAX
A Furniture Feeder
A Paint Preservative
THE HELENE BEESWAX CO.
ARLINGTON, N. J.
Local Rep. Canzler, Wyckoff, N. J.
Phone Wyckoff 322 Before 9 A. M.

Alfred
HAIRDRESSER
Hair Designs of Quality
15 Sheridan Avenue Ho-Ho-Kus

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

HOWARD'S
Luncheonette
Greeting Cards—Gifts—Books
Magazines—Phonograph Records
513 Cedar Lane Tel. 6-0802

TRENTON

Sewing Lessons
For two-hour lesson $1.50
Complete 8-lesson course $10.00
Personal Instructions
Your choice of Dressmaking, Alterations, Restyling, Cutting and Fitting or Home Decoration.
Afternoon and Evening Classes Now Forming
SINGER SEWING CENTER
12 East Hanover St. Telep. 3-4021

Fred'k. W.
DONNELLY & SON
OUTFITTERS · MEN · BOYS
35 EAST STATE ST

Frank's Hairdressing Salon
"Has That Extra Something"
PHONE 5466
120 No. Hermitage Ave., Trenton, N. J.

WESTFIELD

Peter Krup
Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring and Furrier
Remodeling, Repairing, Cleaning
23 Elm Street Westfield, N. J.
Telephone WE. 2-3661

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1600 443 North Ave.
Serve Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

"BARON'S"
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
"The Rite-Rate Store"
COSMETICS OUR SPECIALTY
243 East Broad Street

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Telephone WE 1746
CORONET BEAUTY SHOP
Specialists in Permanent Waving
264 E. Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.

HOT CROSS BUNS
All During Lent
SIEVER'S BAKERY
CONRAD WIRTH, Prop.
117 E. Broad Street Tel. WE. 2-4189

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Store for Your Convenience

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone W-93-387. Hours: 8:30 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Erie, Pa.
Spring Millinery

Frost, Roscott & Richardson Co.
Department Store—Erie, Penn.
It's smart economy to buy Fur and Fur-Trimmed Coats Now.

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA
(Continued from previous page)

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration
"Always Reliable"

DOUTRICH'S
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Known unto God are all his works from the beginning of the world.
—Acts 15:18

Words of Current Interest

Dementia — *De-men'-shi-a* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, second short, *i* short, *a* as in sofa). By Webster's second choice, the last two syllables may be combined as *-sha* (*a* as in sofa). Century calls for a three-syllable articulation; Funk & Wagnalls advises four; Webster's prefers four, allows three.

An eighteenth-century word, Anglicized from the French *démence*. Earlier, an English form meaning about the same, "demency," was current. Carries the idea of mental incapacity, often with the added notion of "madness" or "infatuation." The particular shading has to be determined by the context.

Diseased (Matt. 14:35)—*Di-zezd'* (*i* short, *e* long).

Fifteenth century and down. Originally the noun "disease" meant hardly more than "discomfort"; and then took on the signification of physical disorder and derangement. The original Greek expression which Authorized renders "diseased" refers to no specific ailment. Tyndale has the phrase "were sick"; Rheims has "ill at ease." For modern views, An American Translation and Torrey both adopt Tyndale's "were sick."

Inanity—*In-an'-i-ti* (all vowels short except the second *i*, which is clipped-short as in charity).

From Latin *inanitas*, "emptiness," Anglicized in the seventeenth century after the regular fashion from abstracts ending in *-tas*. If the English has nearly the meaning of the Latin at first, it soon takes on figurative color and by the eighteenth century it carries the idea of "something void of seriousness." There seems often to be connoted a certain inexcusableness, rather than mere helpless irresponsibility. A word, therefore, of moral force and implication.

Requisite — *Rek'-wi-zit* (*e* and the second *i* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity).

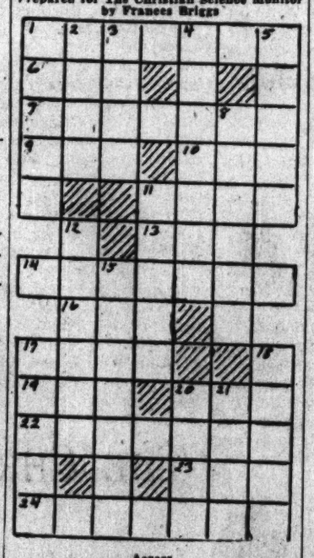
"Required by circumstances or the nature of things," explains Oxford. Fifteenth century. An adjective from a Latin past participle, and accordingly of verbal import; a sort of authority and compulsion supposed to exist in the background.

Burning Grazing Land

Burning off grazing land in the early spring causes fire injury to grass roots and seed crowns and may seriously decrease the amount of summer feed.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who would sing title role in opera "La Gioconda"?
6—What is a fresh-water food fish of Europe?
7—What process makes wheat into flour?
9—What is Canada's richest and most densely populated province (abbr.)?
10—What is an extinct New Zealand bird?
11—What is a small steep-banked mountain lake?
13—Shade tree.
14—What is first name of so-called "czar" of baseball?
16—A thing.
17—What is the thicker or handle end of a tool or weapon?
19—High in pitch.
20—Bustle.
22—In Greek mythology, Endymion was object of whose affections?
23—Born.
24—Olivia de Havilland and Joan Fontaine are what?

Down

1—Who wanted a pie but had not the penny for it?
2—Who was Norse god of war?
3—A skin used as a garment is what?
4—What were favorite subjects for paintings of Rosa Bonheur?
5—Chord from what musical instrument "flooded the crimson twilight like the close of an angel's Psalm"?
8—What is first name of Geddes, noted American scene designer?
11—What is a tinsmith's stake, or small anvil?
12—What is an instrument of discipline?
15—What plants are armed with stinging hairs?
17—What is the plural of "basis"?
18—What Biblical character is represented in one of Michelangelo's colossal statues?
20—In "Bluebeard," who watches from tower for coming of her brothers?
21—What creature has antlers?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Did You Ever Wonder

How 'Picture Writing' Is Used by the Weather Bureau?

One of the very earliest forms of writing involved the use of simple pictures. The object itself might be represented, or some quality, or action, or idea expressed by it.

Something rather closely related to picture writing is employed by meteorologists for making concise notations of local conditions on weather maps. More or less arbitrary signs have been adopted to represent rain, snow, barometric trends, winds, etc., in compressed but readable form.

In some cases, the symbol represents some characteristic of the thing represented. The six-pointed asterisk used to designate "snow," for example, is reminiscent of the six-sided snowflake.

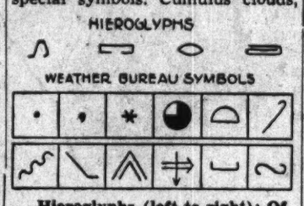
The degree of overcast or cloudiness of the sky is represented, logically enough, by the proportion of a circle which has been blacked over. When the barometer is given to ups and downs, that fact is symbolized by a wavy line diagonally upward from left to right, or downward, depending on whether the general tendency is up or down. Plain barometric moves up, down, or steadying are indicated by slanting or horizontal strokes in appropriate directions.

Various cloud types have their special symbols. Cumulus clouds, with their characteristic flat bottoms, are indicated by a closed half-circle. A line slanting upward to the right and ending in a hook represents cirrus clouds.

Not all symbols, as indicated by the one for cirrus clouds, paint a plain picture of the thing represented. Rain is indicated by black dots, a drizzle by commas. A pair of nested V's represents heavy squalls. A vertical arrow, crossed by a single-headed, double-shafted horizontal arrow indicates a blizzard.

Light frost is indicated by a very wide, very shallow block U, while a heavy frost is marked by this symbol underscored. For glaze, the symbol is a horizontal reversed S, which is underscored for a heavy glaze.

—W. P. Keasbey



Hieroglyphs (left to right): Of motion—of buildings—mouth—turn.

Weather Bureau symbols (left to right): Top row: Rain—drizzle—snow—three-fourths cloudy—cumulus — cirrus — barometer rising and falling — barometer falling and then steady—heavy squalls—blizzard—frost—glaze.

Just for Fun

By Corka

"It's the new fair-trade laws—everything has to be like they advertise it."

Brevities

Punch ©: A statistical note informs us that it takes hundreds of workers to put our bottle of milk on the doorstep every morning. And very often it sounds like it.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: There is a possibility that we may be asked to pay taxes for a year and a half in 1943. Anything can happen when you have a rich uncle to support.

Grit: Now they are making men's clothes from the extracts of peanuts. It will be best to keep away from the elephants at the circus, however.

In Lighter Vein

Isn't It a Fact?

Radio Announcer: "I'm sorry we can't hear any more from Colonel Haskins about those hard-hitting tanks of ours, but our time is short, folks, so we'll have to say good-night. This is Herb Wilpin speaking for Magic Way Nail Polish, the polish that has revolutionized nail care for women and brought home to countless thousands a modern, simple, yet highly scientific method of bringing charm to your finger tips. Why don't you try Magic Way today? Remember, Magic Way, M-A-G-I-C W-A-Y is sold at your nearest drugstore with an unconditional money-back guarantee. Yes, it's Magic Way today, and what a glamorous treat you have in store for yourself, and for hubby and boy friend, too, the minute you apply this modern, transparent and permanent accessory to your personality. Put it on your shopping list NOW, folks. Remember M-A-G . . ."—The New Yorker.

Few Strokes

Novice: "What do you consider the secret of good golf?"

Instructor: "The secret is to hit the ball hard, straight, and not too often."

Figure It Out

"Why, sometimes I'm taken for my own daughter."

"Nonsense! You don't look old enough to have a daughter so old."
—Exchange.

"It's a new type bus—doesn't take gasoline, critical materials, or passengers.

"Open House" in Emporia

(Emporia Gazette)

Emporia, Kan.

Approximately 185 Army Air Force Cadets were dinner guests of Emporia families Sunday in one of the first friendly gestures the city has extended to the servicemen. Reports received indicated that the Cadets enjoyed the home cooking and hospitality of Emporians.

Emporians were well-pleased with their guests, and several shared the opinion of one woman who said, "My, they were so courteous and well-mannered." One host was heard to boast that his two guests must have enjoyed themselves, for they came at 2 o'clock and stayed until 9:30 o'clock.

Many more invitations were received than were needed, and Mrs. J. P. Ramseyer, of the USO committee, said today that at least 150 more cadets could have been provided for.

The 200 or more cadets in quarantine over the week end were not forgotten. The Emporia Chamber of Commerce and other organizations sent treats of apples and oranges to the shut-ins.

Toward Victory

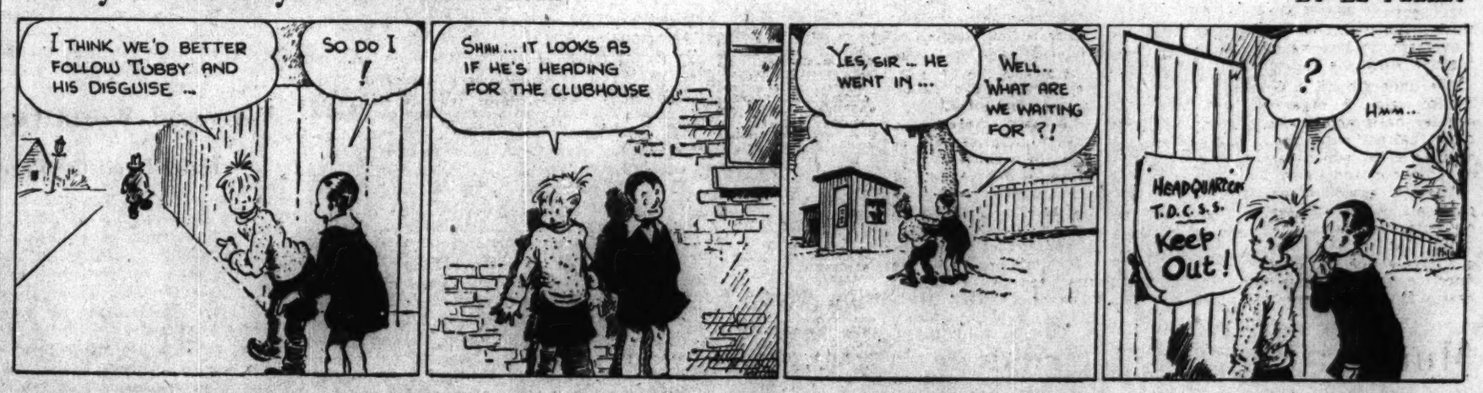
We cannot fight partially, or tentatively, or dubiously, against men who are fighting body and soul under the frenzy of fanaticism exploited by dictatorship.
Joseph C. Grew

We must fight our way through not alone to the destruction of our enemies, but to a new world idea. We must win the peace.
Wendell L. Willkie

NEWS ITEM— AFTER MONTHS OF SECLUSION HITLER GOES ON THE AIR. SOME PEOPLE SPECULATE AS TO WHETHER IT REALLY WAS HITLER

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On the Trail*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Don't Look Now, But Isn't That Someone Following Us?*

By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Good Way to Save Shoe Leather, Too*

By The Hagers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Selective Service for Farms

The ration point values on meats and other foods announced by the Office of Price Administration today comes as "iron entering the soul," even to Americans conditioned by the higher values previously put on canned goods. Inevitably, this event focuses greater attention on the farm problem. This is justifiable, even on a morning when headlines proclaim news from the battlegrounds that make home-front sacrifices seem small. For American food is now being seen as more than a necessity of domestic comfort; it is recognized as an instrument of war and an implement of peace.

The ultimate answer, of course, to food scarcity is greater production, and as item A under production comes Manpower. Few questions are so generally misunderstood as the question of manpower on American farms. The general impression is that a wide shortage of workers is threatening production. Yet a sound study of the problem by competent economists of the Iowa State College, whose up-to-the-minute researches have been financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, insists that, "American agriculture, taken as a whole, still has more manpower than it needs to produce war essential foods up to the maximum limits set by land, feed, and equipment available this year."

That is a very flat assertion and needs some development. In the first place, it is clear that for a decade prior to the war the depressed condition of industry and urban employment provided little lure for the surplus human crop that the farms normally send to the city. Similarly, limited buying power by consumers resulted in few farms producing to the limit of their capacity. Thus, there was slack of available workers in agricultural communities, and there was underemployment on the farms.

Until the harvest last Fall, it was computed that this slack had just about replaced the farmers who had gone into military service or war factory work. The net loss, quantitatively, had been nil, according to the annual report of Agricultural Secretary Wickard. Qualitatively, of course, it may have been a different matter.

There is no denying that there is a shortage of manpower on the dairy farms, because these farms are in the milksheds serving the industrial centers and hence workers were easily attracted by war wages of industry. There are also shortages on some of the large livestock producing units, and the supply of seasonal workers is uncertain. But the Iowa economists find there is still much slack and underemployment in general; there are still too many trying to farm unproductive land, too many raising crops that do not fit into the current picture of needs. Many can still enter the armed services.

The answer is obviously selective. It is to help some farmers, raising the wrong sort of crops, or farming the wrong sort of soil, to move in and help where his efforts can do the most good for the world; it is to finance, advise, and supply feed and equipment to the great many small-family farms where underemployment exists and where the big increase in acutely needed livestock production must come; it is to organize and stabilize the volunteer seasonal worker effort and to make definite promises to farmers needing that sort of help, so that they can go ahead and plant with assurance; it is to defer, and release, from Army service skilled dairy workers, and to seek logical means for returning some of these workers from factory to barns.

These solutions require efficient management, geared to individual requirements. The last thing that is needed is an unthinking, inactive, class-creating blanket deferment of all farm workers, such as is embodied in the Bankhead-Johnson bill, already passed by the Senate.

Equally ineffective would be the Pace bill, passed by the House, which would include wage increases in parity computations. The objective of this plan is to raise farm wages to compete more nearly on a level with industrial wages and so draw workers back to the farm; but its chief effect would be to raise the price of food greatly, forcing industrial wages higher, and accelerating the cycle of inflation, which in the end means the sharpest sort of damage to both farmer and worker.

The farm production problem, like other problems, will yield to thoughtful analysis and intelligent, specific hard work. It is fair to say that the approach thus far has been diffused and confused. Food shortages should at least raise public interest to the point where the right sort of approach is demanded, and that will be a gain.

Closing In on Rommel

A fox cornered is not necessarily a fox caught—especially if the fox is General Rommel. His situation looks desperate enough as the British Eighth Army displays sufficient resources to attempt a breaching of the Mareth Line simultaneously with a flanking movement and as the Americans press in swiftly from the west toward a junction with their allies. But cheerfulness inspired by reports that the British had actually thrust a bridgehead through the Mareth Line now is somewhat dampened by official acknowledgement that the Nazis have for the moment wiped out this gain.

The Nazis are fighting for time in Tunisia. They can therefore call every setback to our forces a Nazi success even though in the long run this battle, like the entire war, is now certain to end in United Nations victory. The reports from Vichy that Hitler has ordered the German forces in Tunisia to hold out at any cost, as the Nazis were ordered to do at Stalingrad, seem in line with actualities.

General Rommel's use of his air forces almost entirely against the Americans, while logical, indicates he has no longer sufficient reserves, for air power would be of great value to him in protecting his men nearer the Mareth Line from constant attack by the R. A. F. But the Nazis are reported as ferrying supplies to Tunisia with typical energy, resorting to barges because these offer smaller targets for bombing. The United Nations supply problems are also formidable, and General Rommel may be counting on our difficulties to enable him to make the Tunisian interlude of real value to Nazi strategy.

Oil for the East

Unless Germany is knocked out of the war before another winter, there arises the possibility of an American transportation problem more serious than that of recent months. It required Herculean efforts to avert suffering last winter. But another winter would require even greater efforts.

Railroads have virtually reached their capacity because the Government has not—perhaps cannot—allocate steel for sufficient new locomotives and cars.

The present average of 10 to 15 miles an hour for tank cars from the Southwest is susceptible of marked improvement. If "troop cars" were built, these could be handled in long trains, with freight engines, thus releasing many passenger locomotives for eastward movement of fuel oil at higher speed.

As for coal, there formerly were 13,000,000 tons handled by barge from Norfolk to the North annually, which now must move by rail, involving 6,200 carloads weekly. Both the coal and the oil trains sometimes follow circuitous routes, which consume more car-days and engine-miles. Intensive studies might correct this.

The problem of providing the East with coal, fuel oil, and gasoline next winter is too pressing to be overlooked because of the advent of warm weather. There is still waste in transportation-miles. To eliminate it entirely is imperative.

Reveille in Swing Time

For extraordinary heroism, for valor beyond the call of duty, for rescue of injured comrades—in recognition of deeds such as these, hundreds of American soldiers have been decorated.

For Pvt. Clarence Zylman of the American Expeditionary Force in England, there may be no medal at all. Yet he is a hero in a very definite sense of that word. His valor is unquestioned. His service has far exceeded the call of duty—and therein lies his fame, if not his medal.

Private Zylman has rescued the lowly bugler from the clutches of an ugly tradition and elevated him to a place of esteem among his fellows. Reveille, as "swung" by this former member of Tommy Tucker's orchestra, is hot *and* sweet. Soldiers wake up jitter-bugging. Even grouchy sergeants break out in a smile.

It is not surprising, perhaps, that the rank and file—the boys who've "gotta get up, gotta get up, gotta get up this mornin'"—should appreciate the swing tempo. The thing that rings a bell for Bugler Zylman is that Headquarters approves, also, and is sending the boogie-woogie bugler boy on a tour of Great Britain to demonstrate his popular arrangement of one of the most unpopular musical bits in history.

So at long last, the bugler has emerged from the doghouse, his reputation properly bleached by hero Zylman—candidate for a "solid" medal if there ever was one!

The Bookshelf

Postscript on Singapore

George Weller, author of SINGAPORE IS SILENT (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.50), is a seasoned reporter giving expert observation on how Japan fights—which in itself carries, both by implication and by direct statement, some valuable lessons in how to beat Japan.

There are superficial points of weakness about the volume. Some of it might be cut, perhaps even including the first part describing Mr. Weller's trip from Abyssinia to Malaya. And it seems a rather artificial device to avoid the first person singular (admittedly overused by many contemporary war writers) in favor of speaking of the author constantly as "Chicagonews," a word which grows tiresome. But these are mere surface matters. What is important is that Mr. Weller went through stirring times, that he has a seeing eye, and that he writes for the most part extremely well.

* * *

Much of the book handles military matters in a really professional way. Mr. Weller has seen more war than the average officer, he has had plenty of chance to talk with the experts, and he applies a shrewd journalistic mentality to shaking down his material and expressing it in readable form. No one who has read his description of the disadvantages of a thinly armored car on a narrow road, blocked before and shot at from behind, is likely to miss the lesson.

Mr. Weller's description of the British retreat through the jungle is brightened by many a telling phrase coined out of experience. "Going to the front" in a battle area where the enemy has air control, he says, is just a phrase; "nobody can go to the front, everyone is at the front already." The Japanese infiltration tactics made this doubly true, for constantly a few Japanese slipping around behind the defenders spread the fear that the defense force had been surrounded. Actually Mr. Weller seems to feel it may be true, as has been charged, that the Japanese took Malaya with forces smaller than those of the defenders. This seems impossible, but less so when one reflects that Singapore's big guns were mostly so placed that they were unable to fire against the enemy when he attacked by land instead of coming, as expected, from the sea.

* * *

Of the Japanese Mr. Weller has much to say. They were an industrious army, forever busy at something; while the British knew nothing of concealment, their foe knew everything; the snipers were an expert corps with training and fortitude; so that if several were hidden in a tree they could be shot down one by one and the others would never move. There should have been British-employed native snipers yet there were none—"for the same reason that artillery-making came late to India and aircraft manufacture never."

Mr. Weller's bitterness at the blindness in high Allied quarters—a feeling in marked contrast with his admiration for the actual fighting men of all races and nationalities—finds perhaps its best focus in a chapter on censorship. Apparently Singapore hit an all-time low for arrogant and stupid control of the press, ranging all the way from refusal to let the word "siege" be used when the island was cut off, to drastic punitive action against individual correspondents who sought to tell the unhappy truth. Mr. Weller clearly feels that much of the catastrophe could have been avoided by more sense at the top.

R. G.

Our Readers Say—

"States Are Not Trumps"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent edition of your newspaper you presented Mr. Ely Culbertson's so-called Geomathematical World Peace Plan.

To my amazement Mr. Culbertson, who is a world authority on bridge, but has pro-Russian feelings, being a grandson of a Cossack general, and having lived and spent his early years among Russians, has followed his Russian instincts when he includes Latvia and Estonia in the U. S. S. R. Evidently he did it having in mind all the so-called strategical and other reasons with which communistic propaganda has lately tried to impress the World.

Latvians and Estonians are neither Germans nor Russians. They speak their own languages, different from German and Russian. They are mostly Protestant. Historically they never belonged to Russia and the greatest part of Latvia was annexed by Russia only after the third partitioning of Poland in 1795, and incorporated only after the downfall of Napoleon in 1813, i. e., the Duchy of Kurland and Zemgale, of which Latvia is the heir.

Also, geographically, Latvia and Estonia belong to Northern Europe and by their civilization to the Occidental World. They are deeply religious. The family is considered by them a sacred institution and private property a natural right although subject to social legislation and progressive income taxation. Their economic methods are based on the co-operative but not socialistic policy and ideology. There is absolutely no reason to sacrifice these two countries which proved during their years of independence to be also economically self-supporting. This would contradict all principles of the Atlantic Charter.

For the Latvians and Estonians, their inclusion in Soviet Russia means deportation to Siberia and complete annihilation. Soviet Russians already commenced such an action in the one year of forcible occupation of Latvia and Estonia in 1940-1941. Besides Latvia and Estonia are the key States to the domination of the Baltic Sea and all Northern Europe. This would mean a return to the power politics of pre-World War One, and would contain the germ for a new war.

I assure you that neither Latvia nor Estonia would passively accept this verdict of the great master of bridge. With this plan, I regret to say that he failed to make a grand slam: States are not trumps or no-trumps; they are living organisms. I trust that Culbertson's plan, being basically sound, will take into consideration not only mathematics but also geopolitics.

Washington — DR. ALFRED BILMANIS, Latvian Minister

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

If They Gave Full Vent to Their Feelings

They Motored for Our Pleasure

A Dispatch From the Farm

This gasoline business, which we accept as a wartime expedient, is chiefly obnoxious to us because it affects other people. Out here on the farm it is wholly possible to construe almost any motor travel as essential. Three times weekly we go to market with things to sell, and on the Saturday trip we buy supplies for the following week. Since this is all the riding around we do anyway, we have no complaints about the rationing. Of course, we get all the non-highway gasoline we need for our farm machinery with no more trouble than going before the board. The exhaustive nature of going before the board is about all we can think of to complain about—and that isn't minor stuff by any means. But discount this nuisance, and we are complacent.

We are concerned about the way this gasoline rationing affects our non-rural friends who used to drive out once in a while to see us. That was one of the ways we kept in touch with worldly events, and was also one of the chief pleasures in living out beyond the street lights. All our friends envied us the charm and quiet of our bucolic bower, and said so. They said oh and ah, and it both amused and reconciled us. We know that in large quantities the Arcadian arena would most likely pall on them, and they'd soon tire of standing in the wind to pump water for a barn full of stock.

* * *

What they do, of course, is seize upon the prettier aspects of our life and ignore the rest. They gaze longingly at our rows of vegetables, drink the crystal water from our unchlorinated spring, plaster their bread with home-made butter, breathe deeply of the invigorating air, munch apples off the bough, and go through a sort of exuberance that may be compared to gamboling upon the green—with a hey, nonny-nonny, etc. In their untutored way they ignore the smoothness of our hoe handles, the size of the rocks we pile, the expanse of the fields we mow, and the heft of the big hammer we use to split our cordwood. This entertains us somewhat, and we enjoy having people like that around.

But they don't come any more. We sit out our evenings by the fire and amuse ourselves. Lately we have been recalling some of the visits to let recollections substitute for new incidents.

* * *

Last night, for instance, we chuckled about little Myrtle, an obstreperous child whose bringing up had not made her endearing. Her parents, however, are good fun and we walked about the farm to show them our possessions. One possession, always treated with respect, was Alexander, our gentleman sheep. His name recalled the time he got his wool caught in the barbed wire, and his disposition to ram his head against anything in sight was not only characteristic of his kind but bothersome to anyone who got in sight. We tethered him on the lawn usually, and kept away from his circumference. Myrtle was duly warned to keep away from Alexander, and we elders walked down among the raspberries.

Myrtle, however, knew just so much more than anyone else, and her first demonstration of precocity was to fetch Alexander a handsome clump of carrots. Alexander chewed pleasantly on them, with a kindly light pervading his soulful eyes, until Myrtle had been enticed well within the circle of the tether. Then Alexander went through a spirited movement something like that of a shuttle in a loom, and with lowered head butted Myrtle three times rapidly on the chest, back and rump until she was flatter than the bottom of a bucket and some distance from the original point of contact. Alexander then ate the rest of the carrots.

We think that was one of the most enjoyable moments in our lives, and we excuse our uncontrolled mirth by reflecting that Myrtle's education went forward that day with unusual speed. The shortage of gasoline, we can see, is going to deprive us of many similar visits with their accompanying pleasures.

JOHN GOULD

Mirror of World Opinion

Hatred and the Peace

It was rather depressing to hear Mr. Quentin Reynolds, on the American Forum of the Air, speak of hatred as "a good, healthy emotion," and assert that to beat Germany permanently "we must hate Germany; hate Germany the way a preacher hates sin; hate Germany the way a housewife hates filth and vermin in her kitchen." Hatred for Hitlerism exists today—and with it an intense revulsion against all that Germany has come to mean in the last decade. These emotions are born of German crimes, intensified by the venom that Hitler has distilled in Germany. But if artificially stimulated, upheld as sufficient guides to thought and conduct, they can be just as blind and just as destructive as the forces that brought them into being. . . .

The simple fact, the fundamental fact and almost the only fact that is now available as a signpost for the future settlement of the German problem was stated by Mr. Walter Millis in his reply to Mr. Reynolds on the American Forum. Pointing out that it will be difficult enough to work toward a free and secure future amid the ruins and the hatreds of this struggle, Mr. Millis said: "If we start with the assumption that the whole eighty or ninety million Germans are criminals and pariahs it will be impossible." . . . Hatred of eighty million persons can only cloud a cloudy situation.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The Great Remover

It is stated that alcohol will remove stains from summer clothes. This is correct. It will also remove:

The Summer clothes,
The Winter clothes,
The Spring clothes,
The Fall clothes, not only from the back of the man who drinks it but from his wife and children as well.

It will also remove:

A good reputation,
A man's business,
A man's friends,
A happy look on children's faces.—*The Christian Index*

The Wide Horizon

The "Little Peoples'" Fears

By Malcolm W. Bayley

His name was obviously Lettish, and the tone of his brief letter was so straightforward, so palpably sincere, that I was impelled to read it through to the end—although Lettish matters were not of particular interest to me.

"I was born in Latvia," the letter ran, "of Lettish parents, and I married a Lett. There is no Russian blood in my veins. All my relatives, and my wife's, too, are in Latvia, and none of them are Russian."

After going on to make it clear that he had always lived, thought, and acted in a Lettish world, the letter-writer made this statement: "Latvia, after this war, should again become part of Russia, as it was before the first World War."

That seemed a bit startling, coming from a Lett—one of those citizens of the little nations which we in America had always been led to believe were crying for independence. But there was the letter before me, street address and all, on the editorial page of one of the Detroit dailies.

Latvia had enjoyed 25 years of independence, the letter went on to say—and then look what happened! An aggressor took it over, by land and by sea. And it took over Latvia's neighbors on the north and south as well, Estonia and Lithuania.

"I cannot, of course, speak for the people of Estonia and Lithuania," wrote this Lett, "but my opinion is that after their present and recent experiences they would be of the same mind as the Lettish people."

* * *

That led me to talk to two Americans of my acquaintance who were born in Lithuania. I asked them whether they felt their homeland should be restored to its former independence after the war, and how they felt about joining Lithuania and Russia.

One is a business man. He had been in the Russian army as a youth and he would like to see Lithuania back in Russia.

The second is the man who handles the very type in which this article is set.

"Lithuania's ties with Germany have always been close," he told me, "much closer than with Russia. Lithuanians also think much as Poles think. But I believe that Lithuania's best interests would be served by re-uniting with Russia.

"Little States do not seem to have a chance for survival when people like Hitler start out to conquer the world."

Now I am quite aware that the views of only three persons on the great questions involved in the matter of the Soviet Union's western border cannot be taken as a consensus of opinion, but may they not be straws showing the way in which the postwar winds may be blowing? These three persons, at least, seem to believe that it was a blunder to try to establish European security by creating a number of smaller independent States as buffers between Russia and Germany—under conditions then obtaining.

And perhaps the day of buffer States actually is past. Formerly they were undoubtedly of value, since invasion was the work of land armies, which might be met and checked in neutral territory. Airplanes, motor transport, cut down intervening territory from miles into mere yards.

But perhaps the day of armed Great Powers in the traditional cockpit that is Europe is over, too.

* * *

The expressions I have quoted merely indicate to me the fear of the "little peoples" of a repetition of the ruthless aggression which has crushed independent governments and made free peoples either mercenaries or slaves. But would not including these little nations within great ones merely restore the pre-1914 balance of power with all its evils?

I am aware that a considerable segment of British public opinion favors restoring the Baltic States to Russia—possibly as a basis for bargaining—and that not a few Americans envisage such a postwar grouping. But how is the world to have collective security and protector nations at the same time?

Cannot free governments again be established by and for people of one tongue? Can we not visualize a United States of Europe—if not a United States of the World—with each and all of these States protected, not by a German, Russian, French, Czech, or Polish army but by a European Army or a World Peace Army, all for one and one for all?

Fortunately, within the last few days, a powerful voice has been raised in behalf of a world security system embracing all the Smuts-Wilson ideals of 1918. Winston Churchill's "larger hope" is the bright promise on the horizon. Perhaps the little peoples will regain their independence—and live in safety, as well.

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